

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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PAGE

LAYING CORNER-STONE OF D. A. R. OFFICE BUILDING.....	<i>Frontispiece</i>
THE COMMITTEES OF CORRESPONDENCE AND SAFETY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.....	611
By John C. Fitzpatrick, A. M.	
A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL.....	621
THE INDIAN PLAY AT KINGS MOUNTAIN.....	622
By J. P. Cranke	
MILITARY AND NAVAL MEDALS OF THE WAR OF 1812-15.....	627
By Theodore T. Belote	
THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL.....	640
By Nelson McDowell Shepard	
A PAGE IN HERALDRY.....	650
HISTORICAL PROGRAM.....	651
By George Morton Churchill	
GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT.....	652
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.....	656
HONOR ROLL, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE	666
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—OFFICIAL LIST OF.....	667

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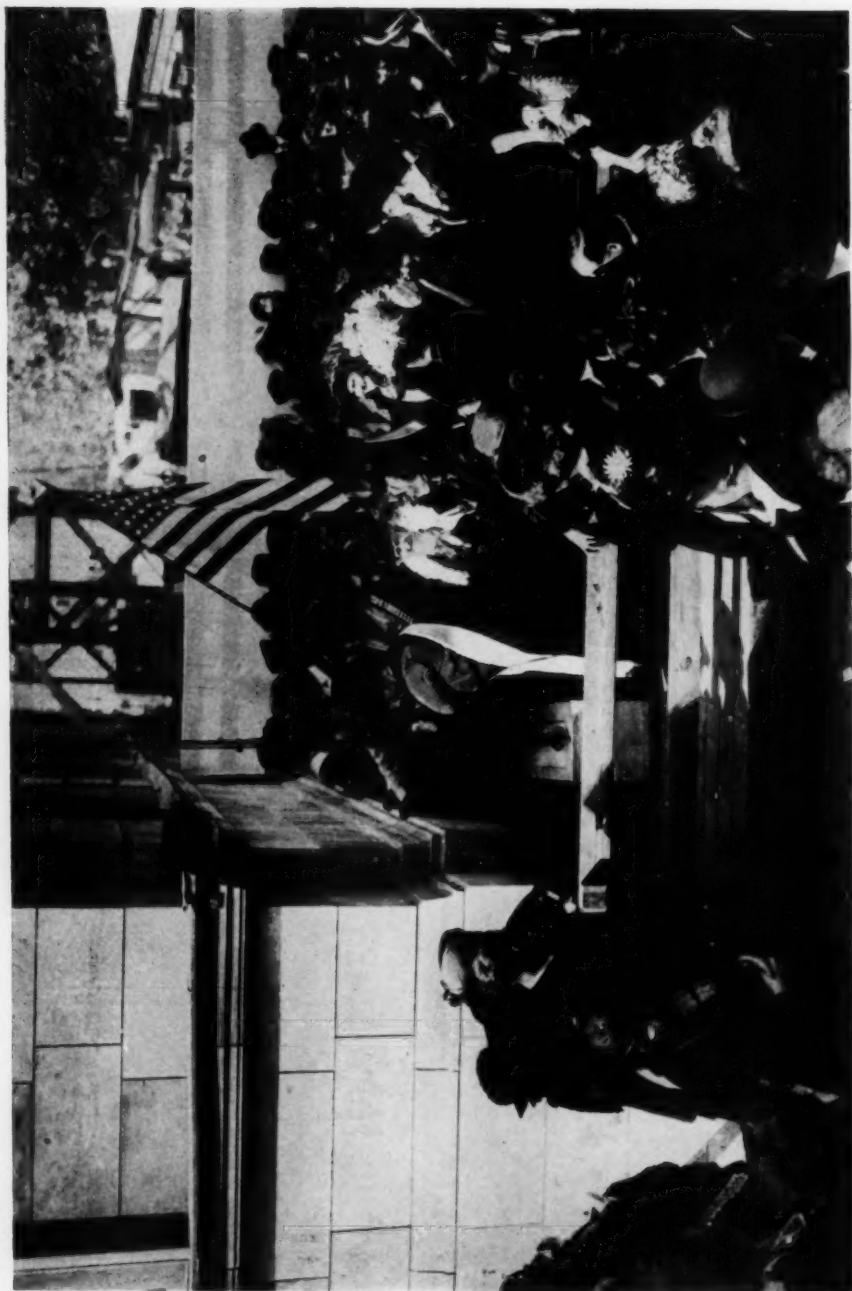
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LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE NEW D. A. R. OFFICE BUILDING

THE CEREMONY TOOK PLACE IN WASHINGTON, D. C., ON OCTOBER 19th. ADDRESSES WERE MADE BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL, MRS. GEORGE M. MINOR AND MRS. GEORGE T. GIERSEY, HONORARY PRESIDENT GENERAL AND CHAIRMAN OF THE OFFICE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LV, No. 11

NOVEMBER, 1921

WHOLE No. 351

THE COMMITTEES OF CORRESPONDENCE AND SAFETY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

By John C. Fitzpatrick, A.M.,

Assistant Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress



HE development of the mechanics of a civil government to meet the necessities created by the struggle for political liberty is the most interesting of all the interesting phases of the American Revolution. In this development the committees of Correspondence, of Observation, of Inspection, of Intelligence and of Safety were most important organisms. They formed the bridge by which the colonists passed over the morass of political destruction from the ruins of a repudiated, paternalistic tyranny to the firm ground of self-administered government beyond.

"Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments, long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes," wrote Jefferson, in the Declaration of Independence, but "whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends [life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness] it is the right

of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

Accustomed to the obligation of meeting the difficult and oftentimes harsh demands of frontier life; practiced in devising means of handling unusual situations the colonists, as naturally as they built and assembled in their blockhouse forts to repel the Indian attack, rallied in communal groups to resist the aggressions of the Mother Country. Hampered in their legislatures by the dominating power of the royal governor, who, by mere fiat checked or nullified the actions of the provincial assemblies and, when he saw fit, prorogued or dissolved them, the colonists, with the natural confidence of self-reliant men, were not long in devising a substitute for their thwarted legislative powers. The New England

town meeting had early trained its hundreds to an understanding of community action and the South was not inept in managing its own domestic affairs. The committee system was not an untried device in the colonies, the assemblies had had experience in dealing with civic management through committee formation and, in blocking the legal, natural channels of protest and remonstrance the royal governors and other crown officers virtually instigated cooperative protest: committees of protestors were the result.

After the French and Indian War the trade discomfort caused by the so-called Sugar and Navigation Acts of the British Parliament led to the formation of committees of merchants in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York. Through correspondence these committees planned an uniform method of protest and opposition by memorials to the provincial assemblies and by sending special representatives to England to remonstrate against these acts. Thus early the lesson was being learned that unity of protest is more effective than unrelated objections. But the results of these early efforts were disappointing. The General Court of Massachusetts, as that legislature was called, then appointed a committee of five, of which James Otis was chairman, to continue the opposition to the Sugar Act during the recess of the Court, to write to the other Colonies, to inform them of the measures taken by Massachusetts to obtain the repeal of the act and to prevent the passage of the then pending Stamp Act. Unity of resistance is ever bred by usurpation and aggression that menaces or injures impartially and the other Colonies were asked to join with Massachusetts in adopting similar measures.

To establish a political machine of this character, extraneous to and unrecog-

nized by any legal sanction, was difficult and dangerous as well. So dangerous was this that the Boston committee felt it wise to bind its members by oath not to divulge its proceedings. The towns of Massachusetts followed Boston's example and recommendation and the committee organization in that colony gradually developed strength and efficiency. These committee efforts, the protests of the Stamp Act Congress and the support of friends of America in England proved successful; the hated Stamp Act was repealed and the committees then gradually disintegrated as there appeared to be no further need of effort. Only in Massachusetts were the organizations kept up. The increasing pressure upon the Colonies was irksome, but the irritations appeared to rest unevenly and it was not until the exasperated Rhode Islanders wreaked their vengeance upon His Majesty's revenue schooner *Gaspee* by burning her to the water's edge that the need of an united protest against despotic power was made clear. The royal instructions sent from Britain were to find, seize and transport to England for trial the men who had burnt the *Gaspee*. The outburst of rage that greeted these instructions, when they became known, was more universal than any that had occurred in the Colonies before. The sacred right of trial by a jury of peers was here overridden by the King's ministers. It mattered not that no single culprit had been captured; the intent was there, plain to be read by every reading man and the colonists were both reading and thinking men. The *Gaspee* offenders were known to every patriot in Providence and though not a single name was ever revealed to the crown officers Rhode Island felt the menace of this display of arbitrary power and turned to Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts, for advice.

His advice was sound. Send, said he, a circular letter to every one of the Colonies and ask for assistance. Rhode Island took this advice and issued a call for aid. It came as the rising tide and as irresistably. Under the conviction that all the Colonies must come to a common understanding as to the British claims to authority over them, which were a common menace to all and must be met by unity of action, the Virginia House of Burgesses resolved that a communication of sentiments between all the Colonies was necessary and that a standing Committee of Correspondence and Inquiry be appointed. This committee was to obtain the earliest authentic intelligence of all acts and resolutions of the British Parliament or administration which might affect America; it was to open and maintain a correspondence with all the other Colonies respecting these matters and to lay this correspondence and its proceedings thereon before the House of Burgesses from time to time. The committee was to enquire particularly into the constitutional authority and principles by which inhabitants of Rhode Island were to be transported beyond the seas for trial and the Speaker of the House was to transmit copies of these resolutions to the different Assemblies and to request those Assemblies to communicate, from time to time, with the Virginia Committee. When the Governor of Virginia learned of these resolutions he promptly dissolved the House, but the members reconvened at a tavern and agreed upon a circular letter which Peyton Randolph, the Speaker of the House, was to send, with the resolves, to the different colonies as planned. This bold questioning of Britain's authority met with almost enthusiastic support; Virginia's ringing call to action echoed up and down the Atlantic coast and before two months had passed

the New England Colonies were solidly organized into committee groups, with rumors of like activity coming in steadily from the southward. The Royal Commission investigating the burning of the *Gaspee* thought it prudent to pause. The gathering storm clouds appeared more ominous than the destruction of a dozen *Gaspees* and the Commissioners hastened to render an innocuous report that concerned itself more with the conduct of the commander of the *Gaspee* than with that of the unknown men who had destroyed her. No one was seized, no one was brought to trial and the formidable ministerial attempt to punish, by overriding justice and right, ended in complete failure; and more than failure, for it accomplished for the Colonies what they had not been able to accomplish for themselves. The Virginia resolves of March 12, 1773, were the signal for an inter-colonial unity of action never before obtained. Before a year had passed, every Colony, except Pennsylvania, responded with a committee organization. Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Massachusetts formed Committees in May, 1773; South Carolina in July; Georgia in September; Maryland and Delaware in October; North Carolina in December; New York in January, 1774, and New Jersey in February. That the movement, once launched, swept onward, though the actual reason for it had disappeared, is evidence that the colonists were looking to the principles at stake rather than at any specific case of aggression. It was this group organization that controlled at the outbreak of the hostilities of the Revolutionary War, and it held steady the reins of governmental power and authority until the royalist machinery was shaken loose and democratic governments set up and set in motion. In the rosters of these commit-

Province of Massachusetts Bay May 20th 1774

Gentlemen

By order of the House of Representatives of this Province, we inclose you an Act passed in the late Session of the British Parliament intituled "An act to discontinue in such manner and for such time as are therein mentioned the landing and discharging, lading or Shipping of Goods Wares and Merchandize at the Town and within the Harbour of Boston in the Province of Massachusetts Bay in North America".

We think that the Archives of Constantinople might be in vain Searched for a parallel — To reason upon such an Act would be, Idleness. You will doubtless judge every British American Colony deeply concerned in it, and contemplate and determine upon it accordingly.

We are with great Regard

Your Friends & fellow Countrymen

Thomas Cushing
Samuel Adams
Jas. Warren
Joseph Hawley
Tho. Gardner

W^m Heath

To the Gentlemen the Committee of Correspondence appointed by the Hon^{ble} House of Burgesses of the Colony of Virginia —

Gent^l

Committee of Safety

Philadelphia November 17th 1775

We have considered your respectful answer to our application for the public Arms in the County of Lancaster, and are fully satisfied with the reasons you assign for retaining them for the use of the poor Associates in said County, and have only to acknowledge your zeal in the Public Cause and to desire you will send to us, the names of the persons in whose hands the Arms are left, that it may be known where to apply for them in any emergency; and that ^{the} public property is as well taken care of.

We also acknowledge your care in carrying our Resolves, respecting Kearney & Brooks into execution, and we are,

Gentlemen

Your most obed^t and
humble Servants —

To the Committee of Lancaster County

Signed by Order of the Board

B. Franklin Esq^r

teemen of 1773 are to be found the names of nearly every Revolutionary patriot most familiar to us. The Massachusetts' list shows three signers of the Declaration of Independence, a delegate to the Continental Congress and a major general of the Continental Army; Rhode Island's a Signer and two delegates to the Congress; Connecticut's a major general, a commissary general and a commissioner to France; Maryland's two Signers and three delegates to the Congress; Delaware's three Signers; North Carolina's two and Virginia's seven Signers, one of whom was the author of the Declaration itself.

In the natural and justifiable exultation over their victory the colonists again relaxed their efforts to some extent and Governor Thomas Hutchinson, of Massachusetts, wrote to the home government in 1773 that: "I had the fullest evidence of a plan to engage the colonies in a confederation against the authority of Parliament. The towns of this province were to begin; the assembly to confirm their doings and to invite the other colonies to join."

The so-called Tea Act and Declaratory Act were next enacted by a Parliament intent upon enforcing entire submission to its will and, hard upon their heels, the Boston Tea Party flaunted its defiant opposition in the face of the royal government just as the burning of the *Gaspee* had flashed the selfsame warning a year before. But the *Gaspee* were merely a mob assault upon an unpopular policeman; the Tea Party was open defiance of the law itself. The punishment was swift and drastic! The Boston Port Bill closed the harbor of Boston to all commerce; a British squadron blockaded the port and British regiments were landed in the town. Immediately the Committee organization commenced to demonstrate its

value. The Boston Committee held conference with those of the neighboring towns and addressed a circular letter to all the Colonies. The one sent to the Virginia Committee is shown in illustration herewith. The armed pressure imposed upon Boston was a fatal misstep. The Committees worked feverishly and the First Continental Congress was the result.

Up to the time of the calling of this Congress the Committees had been those of Correspondence, of Observation, of Inspection and of Intelligence, or a combination of these titles such as Intelligence and Observation, of Correspondence and Inspection, or of Correspondence, Intelligence and Inspection. Their functions were to write to the other Colonies; report conditions; keep watch over the non-importation resolutions and see to the punishment of violations; discuss and initiate protests and remonstrances to be forwarded to Parliament through the Colonial Agents in London, where such action, through the provincial assemblies, was blocked by the royal governors. By 1774 a new type of Committee was coming into existence; that of the Committee of Safety. This Committee rapidly became the most important of all. The titles now changed again and there were Committees of Safety and Correspondence, of Safety and Observation, of Safety and Inspection; but in all the combinations the word "safety" took precedence. There was something ominous in the appearance of this word. It seemed to assume that the danger of a resort to force of arms might not be far distant.

The method of forming these committees was not always uniform in the different colonies. The central, or main Committee of Correspondence of the Colony was generally elected by the pro-

vincial assembly; the town and county committees by open convention of freeholders and inhabitants; these local committees, in turn, sometime elected delegates from their membership to the main or central committee. In most cases, however, the central Committee of Correspondence of the province was chosen by the assembly and the personnel of the Committees of Safety well-nigh universally so. As they were to act for the assembly, when prorogued, or between sessions, the membership was, invariably taken from that of the assembly itself. For this reason and also because the tenure of office of the Committee was limited to the interim when there was no legislature, there was never any conflict of power or question of authority between the Committees of Safety and the legislatures.

Of the twelve colonies represented in the First Continental Congress, four of them—Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Maryland—chose their delegates through their Committees of Correspondence; in one—Delaware—the delegates were chosen by a convention of inhabitants, called by the Committees and all the rest were either elected or appointed by the legislatures or at a general meeting of the inhabitants. This First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia, September 5, 1774, and its non-importation resolution, adopted September 22, 1774, drew forth opposition which is of value to an understanding of the committees' work. Certain anonymous publications, entitled "Free Thoughts of a Westchester Farmer," asked: "Will you submit to this slavish regulation? You must. Our sovereign lords and masters the high and mighty delegates in Grand Continental Congress assembled, have ordered and directed it! They have directed the committees in the respective

colonies to establish such further regulations as they may think proper for carrying the Association * * * into execution. If you like it better, choose your committee or suffer it to be chosen by half a dozen fools in your neighborhood; opening your doors to them—let them examine your tea canisters and molasses jugs, and your wives' and daughters' petticoats—bow and cringe and tremble and quake—fall down and worship our sovereign Lord, the Mob!" This was the production of the rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church in Westchester county, New York. He declared he would not submit to any such domination and if "any pragmatical committee gentleman come to my house and give himself airs, I will show him the door, and if he does not soon take himself away, a good hickory cudgel shall teach him better manners." This excited author, the Reverend Mr. Samuel Seabury, was shocked and horrified at a people taking matters into its own hands. The Declaration of Independence had not then been written and he could not, evidently, conceive of the principle, laid down therein by Jefferson, that "the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise." And their exercise, in Massachusetts, where the Ministerial troops held the provincial capital by the throat, was directed in a fashion succinctly displayed by the printed circular letter sent out from the Boston Committee of Correspondence to the Committees of the nearby towns, February 25, 1775, two months before the battle of Lexington: "The following proceedings and votes of the joint Committees of this and several other towns are conveyed to you by their unanimous request. The importance of the subject at this critical time when our enemies are aided by some of our deluded fellow-

citizens, must strike you forcibly. We do not doubt but you will adopt the following or some similar plan as your salvation depends upon it. What you must do must be done soon, or it will be ineffectual. The army [British in Boston] by the number of wagons which they have engaged must be in want of a number of horses and cattle, it is wholly with our friends in the country to prevent their supply, but we need not dictate to them the mode. The cannon and baggage of the army must remain here unless you supply them with horses and cattle, but on your firmness and resolution we depend. We have a good cause, the thought is animating, take courage, and rely upon a kind Providence for protection and success in your resistance, in case it becomes necessary by your being attacked." This was signed by William Cooper, Clerk of the Committee. Below it was printed the proceedings of the meeting referred to:

"At a meeting of the Committees of Correspondence of, the several towns of Boston, Charleston, Cambridge, Medford, Lexington, Watertown, Brookline and Concord—

"Whereas the representative body of this Province in Congress, in Cambridge, considering that certain persons were employed in diverse kinds of work for the army, in order to enable it to take the field and distress the inhabitants of the country, did strongly recommend to the Committees of Correspondence and Inspection in the several towns and districts in this province, to see their resolves of the 7th instant, relative to supplying the troops now stationed in Boston, with timber, boards, spars, pickets, tent poles, canvas, bricks, iron, wagons, carts, carriages, intrenching tools or any materials for making any of the carriages or implements aforesaid, strictly and faithfully adhered to.

In compliance with the above recommendation and from a conviction of its being our duty to prevent such supplies. Voted, That the following methods, if strictly adhered to will, in our opinion, be effectual, *viz.* That no teams be suffered to load in, or after loading to pass through, any town in this province for Boston, if their load in whole or part, consists of any of the above mentioned articles, or oats, except the

teamster can produce from the Committee of Correspondence for the town, where he loaded, an instrument, certifying his name, place of abode, the particulars of his load, the person who sends, and to whom to be delivered in Boston, and that said certificate ought to be delivered to one or more of the Committee of Correspondence for Boston before the teamster presumes to unload."

It is impossible to withhold admiration from action such as this. It was sabotage; but sabotage boldly and publicly recommended in the face of the bayonet.

The memorials, petitions and addresses to the King, Parliament and the people of Great Britain, of this First Continental Congress went for naught and the Second Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia a few weeks after the first shots of the war had been fired at Lexington. It recommended, on July 18th, to the various Colonies that each one appoint a committee of safety to superintend and direct all matters necessary for the security and defense of their respective Colonies in the recess of their assemblies and conventions. This was placing the seal of approval of the United Colonies upon the Committee of Safety system. Hostilities had begun and a war demands continuous and sustained effort that cannot wait upon the established routine of peace time custom. Early in 1775 Joseph Galloway, of Pennsylvania, came forward in his "Candid Examination of the Mutual Claims of Great Britain and the Colonies" and paid his respects to the committee system with the bitterness of excited toryism. He labelled the Congress illegal and called upon the people to dissolve their inferior committees—their instrument to trample on the sacred laws of their country and its invaluable rights. It was plainly evident to Galloway that the committees were engines of power and accomplishment sufficient in themselves to overturn the royal government in the Colonies. The fact that these

committees were working in harmony with the regular provincial legislatures and that no conflict or question of authority had developed made the matter, from the loyalist viewpoint, most serious. He did not see that because there was no conflict, because there was no question of authority, the movement possessed the greatest of all sanctions, that of unity of purpose of an entire people. The royal governor could muzzle or dissolve the legislature at will, whenever it appeared to him that it was becoming too independent and unyielding in its antagonism to the measures of the home government; yet here was an organization, in which were to be found the most influential men of the Colonies, which could not be reached or controlled by any royal officer or crown power and through which the legislature, though securely fettered by the established royal practice, continued to function freely in its rebellious attitude. It was both disconcerting and alarming.

The central Committees of Safety became, from their composition and character the most important and powerful of all the committees. During the transition period before the royal government fell to pieces and before the Revolutionary legislatures could begin to function, they held for a time, almost dictatorial power. But it was always wisely used and quietly wielded in coöperation with the local town and county Committees. Together these Committees held firm to the heavy, everyday work of massing the resources of the country behind the fighting forces. It was not spectacular work, but exacting and unceasing. A break in the lines of supplies, a check or delay of men or equipment, a need for wagons, for arms, for blankets for animals and fodder and the Committee of Safety was appealed to for aid. It called out the militia, collected arms and accoutrements,

handled desertions, received, managed and guarded prisoners of war, arrested Tories, adjusted accounts, settled claims and performed hundreds of other tasks of a minor nature, but nonetheless necessary, which, unattended to would have increased immeasurably the burdens and difficulties of the War. Yet, important as were these Committees and this Committee system, after the advent upon the scene of the Committee of Safety the career of all became comparatively brief. Few of them continued in existence beyond the year 1777. Only the New Hampshire and Connecticut Committees continued throughout the War; the Vermont, New York and New Jersey Committees continued to 1778 and Rhode Island's lasted until 1781. All the others ceased functioning as soon as the Revolutionary legislatures took firm control of affairs; this was usually as soon after the Declaration of Independence as the different States could adopt new constitutions and put them into operation. The Committees of Correspondence had virtually merged with the Committees of Safety after the war commenced and the entire committee organization, as a part of the Revolutionary War machine, had dissolved by January, 1778. A good picture of the way in which the Committees functioned is furnished in the letter from the Commander in Chief to the New York Committee, July 22, 1777:

"Gentlemen,

I am informed by General George Clinton that you have vested him with powers to call out the Militia of the Counties of Ulster, Orange, Dutchess and Westchester until the 1st August, at which time the New Legislature of the State is summoned to meet. As it will probably be some time before the wheels of the New Government can be put in motion, I am fearful, that unless this Power is extended to a further time, there will be a vacancy between Genl. Clinton's present Commission, and the enacting new Laws by the Legislature, a circumstance, which at this time may prove most fatal in its consequences, because from the present appearance

of matters, the enemy are upon the point of making some capital move. I would therefore wish, if it can be done with propriety, that before your Board is dissolved, you would extend this power of calling out the militia to Genl. Clinton, or some other person, till such time as you may reasonably expect the New Legislature will have met and proceeded regularly to business.

I mention Genl. Clinton or some other person, because as he will enter into his office of Governor of the State upon the 1st of August, he cannot probably attend to the Business of calling out the Militia. If you are of opinion that he can, I would prefer him to any other.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your Most Obedt. and Humbl. Servt.

GO. WASHINGTON.

In studying the history of our Revolutionary War it is but natural that our

attention should first be caught by the high lights and brilliant color of the exciting events of the military conflict, or the romance of the diplomatic scenes to the exclusion of the commonplace, everyday efforts of the average citizen; but a closer study of such phases of that struggle as this committee organization suggests will well repay the effort involved. For here and elsewhere we will find in the picture that unrolls before our eyes, the practical workings of a democracy at its best, which holds for all of us the inspiration that is so valuable a part of our great heritage from the American Revolution.

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EVA V. M. BISSELL,

Chairman Magazine Committee.

The attention of the organization is again called to The American's Creed. This concise and eloquent statement of American principles should be in use in our schools all over the land. Copies of the Creed tastefully printed are available for distribution at the price of \$4.00 per hundred and \$30.00 per thousand. The Book of The American's Creed has been tastefully printed and can be furnished at 35 cents per volume, if ordered in lots of three or more. The book amplifies the teaching of the Creed and explains the circumstances under which it was adopted. Compatriots are requested to cooperate in placing the book in the hands of teachers and the Creed in the hands of students in our schools. Any child who has learned to recite this Creed from day to day as a part of his school curriculum will in all probability be and remain a good American to the end of his life. Full information on the subject can be secured from Compatriot Matthew Page Andrews at 849 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



N this month of November all eyes are turned to the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments, which convenes in Washington on Armistice Day.

Our Society has again had the opportunity to offer assistance to our Government by placing Memorial Continental Hall at its disposal for committee meetings and other uses of the Conference, in conjunction with the Pan-American Building, where the main body of the Conference will meet. Our offer has been accepted and thus our beautiful building is likely to go down in history linked with an event which may be epochal in its issues. It would be most appropriate at this time for our chapters to follow the proceedings of the Conference closely, in order to gain an intelligent grasp of the questions at issue. Public opinion will need careful and wise guidance, else it may be fogged by the issues by bringing ill-considered pressure to bear upon the deliberations of the Conference. Organizations are already planning their "nation-wide demonstrations." Let us try to keep cool heads and a sane, calm attitude ourselves, and impart them to others. Let us trust the members of the Conference to handle their business with wisdom. There is likely to be a great deal of sentimentality let loose by those who make hue and cry for "peace and disarmament," without an intelligent consideration of the hard facts of the situation. Our hearts cry out for the end of the war; we know that the next war would probably mean the wiping out of our civilization, and perhaps the extinction of the race. Every argument there is, is against war, yet we cannot argue war out of existence, nor end it by disarmament. Nations may agree on paper not to fight, but as long as even one predatory nation with a "will to power" remains unchanged at heart, these arguments may be worth only "scraps of paper."

Peace must come before disarmament, and peace cannot come without a renewal of confidence and the birth of friendly feelings between the nations. Behind any conference of this kind there must be education of the nations. Nations must be taught that in the long run justice and right and the "square deal" are the best policies, and lead to those most enduring and permanent settlements that go toward making a lasting peace.

Sir Auckland Geddes, The British Ambassador, in addressing our last Congress, said very truly, "there is no question that can arise between our nations that cannot be settled by sensible men sitting around a table to talk it over." If this can be true—and it is, true of England and America—it can be true of all other nations. We must help to make them think it is true. We must bring about this change of heart through education, for we cannot expect any nation to disarm, or even to reduce its armament, in the face of a deadly peril across its borders. There can be no safety or security while one nation—there is no need to name it—breeds hatred in its children for another and lives and plots for the coming "war of revenge." And, without security there can be no real end to wars, for the right of self-defense is born in us all. Pacifist sentimentalism will not solve the problem. Education and mutual understanding, will go a long way toward its solution.

In this crisis, for it is a crisis, as acute, perhaps, as that which faced the Peace Conference at Versailles, America has a grave responsibility. She has also a splendid opportunity. She can settle and stabilize the world, not by "entangling alliances" that bugbear of irreconcilables, but by letting it be thoroughly well-known that her full power and influence would stand arrayed against any repetition of the crime of 1914. I found in talking with many abroad, that safety, security against aggression or world-revolution, is all that Europe longs for; she longs for a chance to work and live in peace. If America can but awaken to her duty in an association of nations against war she can guarantee Europe that chance: she can stabilize Europe and the world. Then, and then only, the nations can disarm to the minimum. No robber nation or fanatic Bolshevik would dare start war or world revolution in defiance of America. Without the power and influence of America this security cannot be attained.

We can lead American thought into these channels. We can help America to realize that "splendid isolation" is a thing of the past; that it cannot and will not secure the peace of Europe with which we, also, and our own interests, are indissolubly linked.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General.

THE INDIAN PLAY AT KINGS MOUNTAIN

By J. P. Cranke



STEER'S horn and an old gun, minus its flintlock, under a glass case in the home of the proud owner, George Fitzhugh, of McKinney, Texas, handed down from his great grandfather, John Abston, one-time private soldier in the regiment of Colonel William Washington, both played an important part in the battle of Kings Mountain, October 7, 1780. The horn is from the steer that furnished Colonel Washington's men their breakfast and the gun was the weapon used by Abston with deadly effect upon Ferguson's men in the battle.

John Abston died in Collin county, Texas, about the time of the Civil War, at the age of 109 years. His remains rest in the cemetery at the little town of Lavon in the southeastern part of the county and a monument, erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution, marks the spot.

After the Revolution, like myriads of other empire builders from the Atlantic States, he turned his face toward the West. He first went to the region of what is now Missouri, and then dropped down to Kentucky. Kentucky becoming too thickly settled for him, according to the ideas of the time as to the proper amount of space a gentleman's estate should occupy, he came to Texas about the time Sam Houston was carving out that virile and ambitious Republic from Mexico. It was a land after his own heart, boundless in space and teeming with game. It was to support his family, largely by hunting, that the flintlock was taken from the old rifle and the percussion cap lock substituted, as shown in the

photograph of the horn and gun. Here he lived and died, full of years and honor, the neighbors always according him a place of supreme distinction, not only because of his great age, but rightfully belonging to the hero who has done and dared greatly for the welfare of mankind.

The following is from the pension records of the United States of America:

JOHN ABSTON—Only soldier of the Revolutionary War by name of Abston. Date of enlistment—1779. Length of service—two years. Rank—Private. Captain—John Ellis Rose. Colonel—William Washington. State—Virginia. Battles engaged in—Kings Mountain. Residence of soldier at enlistment—Pittsylvania county, Virginia. Date of application for pension—February 4th, 1857. Residence at date of application—Collin county, Texas. Age at date application—96 years. Born January 2nd., in Pittsylvania county, Virginia.

REMARKS—He was son of Joshua Abston, captain of Virginia militia. This claim was rejected on the ground that the claimant was unable to furnish documentary evidence or testimony of comrades in proof of his service, as required by the act of June 7th, 1832, under which he applied.

(Signed) J. C. Davenport,
Commissioner.

September 27th, 1911.
Mr. George Fitzhugh,
McKinney, Texas.

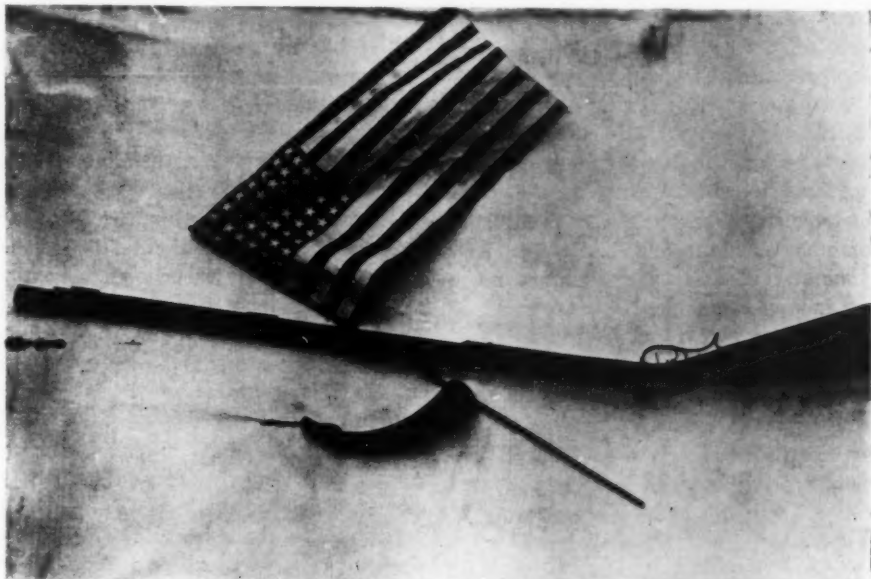
Documentary evidence after the seventy-seven years! Testimony of comrades when a man has reached the age of ninety-six!

The story of the incidents before and during the battle, handed down in the Abston family, and which were listened to by men still living in Collin county as the tale was unfolded by the old revolutionist himself, is as follows:

The detachment of Colonel Washington had marched steadily for two days and nights with the balance of the mountaineers from the slopes of the Allegh-

nies. They had very little to eat during this last forty-eight hours, having already consumed the rations with which they had supplied themselves before starting from their homes. The morning they came up with the enemy they were all but famished, and Washington, knowing the necessity of having his men fed before going into action, was much concerned. It was the good fortune of John Abston

Then, with much dignified ceremony, there in the presence of the enemy which they were about to assail, William Washington presented to John Abston one of the horns of the steer as a memento of the occasion and the signal service he had performed. He carried it with him through the battle, and after the close of the struggle, preserved it as a remembrance of his gallant colonel.



PHOTOGRAPH OF HORN PRESENTED TO JOHN ABSTON BY COLONEL WILLIAM WASHINGTON ON THE MORNING OF THE BATTLE OF KINGS MOUNTAIN. THE RIFLE IS THE WEAPON MINUS ITS FLINTLOCK, PERCUSSION CAP LOCK SUBSTITUTED, USED BY ABSTON IN THE BATTLE.

to save the day and relieve the anxiety of his commanding officer.

He was scouting in advance of the main body and luckily ran upon a fat steer in the woods, one of the few that had escaped the British foragers. He immediately transformed himself from scout to commissary and drove the steer back to his command, where he was received with shouts of delight by the men. The beef was quickly butchered and the men cooked and ate their breakfast.

There were but few trained soldiers in the detachment that went into the battle of Kings Mountain. John Abston was one of the few who had received the training of a soldier, he having enlisted in 1779, and engaged in a number of skirmishes, marches and manœuvres before this action that was to have such far-reaching effects on the final outcome of the Revolution. However, the men were trained to fight Indians, if not British

soldiers, and their Indian tactics proved sufficiently effective.

Cornwallis had detached Colonel Ferguson with 1200 men for a foray of destruction and to rally and enlist the Tories. Ferguson first encountered Macdowell, who had only 160 militia, and pursued him to the foot of the Alleghenies. Having no other line of retreat save across the mountains, the small detachment scattered and, once upon the Western slopes, they found a temporary asylum from further pursuit. They brought to these backwoodsmen, who had heretofore lived in safety beyond the outer fringes of the war, the stories of burnings and murder, and crimes unspeakable which stained the name of British soldiers in all these forays throughout the Carolinas and Georgia. These same stories roused the mountaineers to the imminence of their own danger, for there was a threat that Ferguson would cross the mountains and visit upon their heads the outrages he had heaped upon other portions of the country. In fact, he had the effrontery to send them word he was coming with fire, sword and halter. Here was the wolf howling at their very door.

Macdowell's men proved to be eloquent recruiting officers. Along the Watauga a regiment was quickly assembled under Isaac Shelby and John Sevier. Shelby sent word of Ferguson's threat to his friend, William Campbell, at the forks of the Holston. He also dispatched a messenger to Colonel Cleaveland to bring on his followers to the hunt, the hunting being good just at that time. The rendezvous was the Burk county court house on the Catawba. These spurring messengers, "fiery red with haste," this rapid rallying of armed men, remind one of the assembling of the powers of

the lords and dukes in the Wars of the Roses.

Shelby, Campbell and Sevier assembled their men at the Sycamore Shoals on the Watauga, September 25th. An old Presbyterian minister, who was, doubtless, anything but a pacifist, prayed over these fighting backwoodsmen as they stood in a great grove, bowed over their rifles, and conjured them vehemently, by all they held sacred, to smite the foe with the sword of the Lord and of Gideon. Old John Abston used to say there was an iron grin on the faces of these men as they listened to the prayer of the good, old preacher. It was not irreverence but a smile of amusement at the idea that they needed any urging.

When they joined Colonel Cleaveland the little army numbered 1500 men. Colonel Campbell was chosen commander over the whole, each chief being left in immediate command of his own followers. There was no such thing as military discipline, as known in regular armies, but the mountaineers were trained in a school that fitted them in an eminent manner to accomplish the mission on which they had started. They had been inured to hardship and danger incident to a frontier existence from their earliest years and they had learned to track and hunt down the savage warrior and best him at his own game.

As for leadership, the names of their chieftains is a roll of the early statesmen and warriors who founded Commonwealths and carved an empire out of the wilderness: Campbell, Macdowell, Shelby, Sevier, William Washington, Cleaveland. The latter was, perhaps, the coolest and most astute Indian fighter that ever lived, and now he was smarting under private wrongs perpetrated by the British.

Colonel Shelby made a speech to the

assembled mountaineers in which he urged them to fight Indian fashion, "give them Indian play," as he expressed it. Until victory, utter and absolute, no man was to leave the field under any circumstances. Then the march was resumed toward Gilberttown where they expected to come up with Ferguson.

The British leader suddenly realized he had kicked over a hornet's nest with his maraudings, burning and killing, for now he learned from his scouts that this band coming up like a cyclone was composed of the very men to whom he had sent his message of vengeance. He had aroused the natives as the advance of the British had done at Concord and Lexington. He appealed to Cornwallis for reinforcements and then began twisting and doubling and turning to gain sufficient time for the new troops to reach him and also for the local Tory militia to assemble. He was familiar with this guerrilla warfare of the South and his manœuvres would, doubtless, have enabled him to elude a regular force; but when he began these antics they were perfectly understood by the Indian-tracking backwoodsmen and they followed his trail like hounds upon a fresh scent.

At Gilberttown it was discovered that many of the horses were broken down by the terrific march and Campbell selected the men with the freshest horses, to the number of seven hundred and fifty, and resumed the pursuit.

The pursuit lasted until October 6th, when the American scouts reported Ferguson halted on a spur of Kings Mountain, and already intrenched. This was joyful news to the pursuers. The scouts described the camp as fixed on a rocky ridge some seven hundred yards long, with three sides sloping away from the summit and the hillsides covered with an open forest glade while the fourth side on

the north was a steep declivity, not easily assailable. From prisoners they secured further particulars about Ferguson's encampment, and the next morning a neighboring hillman came into camp and gave them an exact description of the lay of the land. He also described Ferguson and the uniform he was wearing.

When within a mile of the mountain Campbell halted his command and made his dispositions. Ferguson was entrenched in a naturally strong position, easily defended, and with a force of considerable superiority in numbers, but Campbell never hesitated for a moment. He and Shelby took the centre to make the frontal attack, while the right wing was under Sevier and the left led by Cleaveland. The two latter were to pass on by the sides of the ridge until they uncovered and then wheel to left and right, respectively, and advance, thus attacking on three sides at once.

Campbell gave the word, "Buford," as the countersign, a thing sinister to Ferguson had he known it. It was the name of the commander at the Waxhaw whose men had been massacred by Tarleton after they had surrendered. The orders were simple: "Follow their officers; fall back when pressed by the bayonet, but never leave the field. All the time let the foe have Indian play."

The movement of the Americans had been so swift and silent that Ferguson was surrounded and rifle balls singing about his ears before he realized his situation. Suddenly the three hillsides blossomed with a crop of armed men and a deadly fire poured into his entrenchments. Quickly his silver whistle was heard by the mountaineers and a formidable body with fixed bayonets drove down against Campbell's men. There was not a bayonet within the American ranks. Campbell's men promptly fell back be-

fore the British onslaught and the latter pursued eagerly. A few strides further and their flank was uncovered and now was Shelby's opportunity. His men poured in a brisk fire and the British, obedient to Ferguson's whistle, turned to give Shelby the bayonet and Shelby, perforce, gave way. But this turn of the British again exposed their flank and Campbell was not defeated by any means. He again quickly advanced, and poured in his fire. The mountaineers were doing it "Indian fashion" as abjured by Shelby before the battle opened. The whole battle, which lasted hardly an hour, was waged by these charges and countercharges of the combatants. But at every fresh advance the Americans gradually came nearer the summit and on a level with Ferguson's entrenchments, picking off their victims with deadly accuracy.

Ferguson directed his men from horseback but owing to the contour of the ground he could not be spotted while the Americans were still far down the hill. Now, Sevier was mounting from the right and no sooner had his men reached the crest than they caught sight of Ferguson's gallant figure galloping madly about encouraging and directing his men. The whole line fired almost simultaneously and Ferguson fell dead from his horse. De Peyster, next in command, did all that an able subordinate could to stem the tide of defeat. He commanded, implored and endeavored to lead the British forward again; but they had had enough for one day. Quickly the white flag was hoisted and the detachment surrendered. There were nearly four hundred dead and wounded British soldiers. The balance of the command, about eight hundred men, surrendered unconditionally. The Americans had lost in killed and wounded one hundred and twenty patriots.

Although the battle of Kings Mountain was a small engagement and fought in an obscure region, it yet proved to be one of the decisive actions of the Revolution. It turned the tide in the South.

The spirits of the patriots everywhere in the South rose to a high pitch of enthusiasm, while those of the British correspondingly sank. The loss of Ferguson was a grievous loss. It had wiped out the only force Cornwallis had for this guerrilla warfare and it had sent to the grave his ablest subordinate. It stopped instantly his movement northward against Virginia and he began that sullen retreat that was to end only with the sea coast and the surrender at Yorktown.

George Bancroft says:

"The victory at Kings Mountain, which in the spirit of the American soldiers was like the rising at Concord, in its effects like the successes at Bennington, changed the aspect of the war. The loyalists of North Carolina no longer dared rise. It fired the patriots of the two Carolinas with fresh zeal. It encouraged the fragments of the defeated and scattered American army to seek each other and organize themselves anew. It quickened the North Carolina legislature to earnest efforts. It inspired Virginia to devote her resources to the country south of the border. The appearance on the frontiers of a numerous enemy from settlements beyond the mountains, whose very names had been unknown to the British, took Cornwallis by surprise, and their success was fatal to his intended expedition. He had hoped to step with ease from one Carolina to the other, and from these to the conquest of Virginia, and he had now no choice but to retreat."

MILITARY AND NAVAL MEDALS OF THE WAR OF 1812-15

By Theodore T. Belote

Curator of History, United States National Museum

PART II



AMERICAN military movements in the East, during the War of 1812-15, centred in the efforts of the American forces to invade Canada along the Niagara frontier. Little was accomplished in this connection during the first two years of the war and the victories gained in this section in 1814, while greatly influencing the course of the war as a whole, were of small permanent value in the above connection on account of the fact that the British were constantly receiving reinforcements which fighting on their own ground nullified the attempts of the Americans to advance into the interior. The medals awarded in recognition of services during this campaign may be divided into two classes: the first including those awarded for the most notable engagements of the entire campaign; the second those awarded for individual engagements. These were all awarded in accordance with an act of Congress approved November 3, 1814. Medals for engagements of the entire campaign were awarded to Major General Jacob Brown, the commander in chief during this period; to Major General Peter B. Porter; to Brigadier General Eleazer W. Ripley, and to Brigadier General James Miller. Medals for individual engagements were awarded to Major General Winfield Scott and to Major General Edmund P. Gaines. During the campaign four major engagements were fought in the following order. The

Americans having crossed the Niagara river and captured the British defences opposite Buffalo, known as Fort Erie, on July 3rd defeated the enemy two days later in the battle of Chippewa after a severe struggle. The next engagement which occurred at Lundy's Lane, near Niagara Falls, from which it has also been termed the battle of Niagara, was fought on July 25th. Neither of these engagements was decisive and the Americans withdrew to Fort Erie, where they were assaulted on August 15th by the British who were, however, repulsed with severe losses. Learning that the enemy were about to repeat their attack, the Americans made a sortie on September 17th and repulsed them to the neighborhood of Chippewa. This contest virtually closed the campaign in this vicinity and as the result of these successes by an act approved November 3, 1814, Congress resolved "That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby presented to Major General Brown, and through him to the officers and men of the regular army, and of the militia under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the successive battles of Chippewa, Niagara, and Erie in upper Canada in which British veteran troops were beaten or repulsed by equal or inferior numbers; and that the President of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck emblematical of these triumphs and presented to Major General Brown." The same act provided for the award of medals to the generals

mentioned above who had participated in the campaign under General Brown's leadership.

taught school and later engaged in surveying public lands in Ohio. He settled in New York State in 1798, where he



MEDAL AWARDED TO COMMODORE THOMAS MCDONOUGH

During the entire progress of this campaign the central figure was the Commander in Chief, Major General

conducted a school, studied law, and wrote articles for the press. In 1809 he was made colonel of militia, and in the



MEDAL AWARDED TO CAPTAIN ROBERT HENLEY

Jacob Brown, one of the prominent military leaders during the War of 1812, who was born of Quaker ancestry in Pennsylvania in 1775. In early life he

following year was advanced to brigadier general. After having conducted a number of minor military undertakings with success, in January, 1814, he was

given command of the American forces on the Niagara frontier, with the rank of major general. At the close of the War of 1812 he was retained in command of the Northern Division of the Army, and in 1821 became commander in chief of the army. The medal awarded to General Brown bore on the obverse his bust to the right surrounded by the inscription "Major General Jacob Brown." The reverse bore a design showing a trophy consisting of a column surrounded by British arms and stand-

Brigadier General Ripley, Brigadier General Miller, and Major General Porter, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of their gallantry and good conduct in the several conflicts of Chippewa, Niagara, and Erie."

The first mentioned of these officers was born in New Hampshire in 1782, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1800, and began the practise of law in Portland, Maine. He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature 1810-12, and in the latter year received an appointment



MEDAL AWARDED TO LIEUTENANT STEPHEN CASSIN

ards with the American eagle in the foreground crouching over the Union Jack. The column is encircled with a laurel wreath from which depends three tablets inscribed, respectively, Niagara, Erie and Chippewa. Above appears the inscription "Resolution of Congress November 3, 1814," and below "Battle of Chippewa, July 5, 1814; Niagara, July 25, 1814, and Erie, September 17, 1814."

By the same act which provided for the award of the medal to General Brown it was resolved "that the President of the United States be requested to cause gold medals to be struck with suitable emblems and devices and presented to

as lieutenant in the twenty-first United States infantry. Showing great military ability he was soon promoted, and in April, 1814, was made brigadier general and placed in command of the second brigade of General Brown's army on the Niagara frontier. He served throughout the campaign just described with the greatest gallantry and was twice wounded. The part played by General Ripley in the various engagements will be mentioned later in connection with the description of these engagements. "The gold medal awarded to him in accordance with the act of Congress quoted above bore on the obverse his bust to the right in

military uniform surrounded by the inscription "Brigadier General Eleazer Wheelock Ripley." The reverse design

Niagara, July 25, 1814; Erie, Aug. 15, Sep. 17, 1814." In addition to this medal the recipient received the brevet of



GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO MAJOR GENERAL JACOB BROWN, FOR THE BATTLES OF CHIPPEWA, JULY 5, NIAGARA, JULY 25, AND ERIE, SEPTEMBER 17, 1814

showed a winged female figure of Victory, standing, holding in her right hand a trumpet and a crown of laurel, and with

major general in 1814. He resigned from the Army in 1820.

The act already quoted provided also



GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO MAJOR GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT, FOR THE BATTLES OF CHIPPEWA, JULY 5, AND NIAGARA, JULY 25, 1814

her left hanging upon a palm tree a shield inscribed "Chippewa, Niagara, Erie." Below the design appeared the inscription "Battles of Chippewa, July 5, 1814;

for the award of a gold medal to Brigadier General Miller, who was perhaps the most picturesque figure of the Niagara campaign. General Miller entered the

army in 1808, served under Harrison in the West and commanded the Twenty-first Infantry at both Chippewa and Niagara. During the latter engagement the efforts of the Americans to break the British centre were being nullified by a battery of artillery at this point. When General Miller was asked by General Scott whether he could take this battery, he replied "I'll try," and led his men to the attack with such energy and courage that the British were thrown back in confusion and the guns captured. The gold

closed by a sortie of the Americans from Fort Erie on September 17th and on this occasion one column was led by Major General Peter B. Porter. Under cover of a heavy rainstorm this force numbering about sixteen hundred men, surprised a blockhouse which protected the British line and captured a battery of artillery. A second column, led by General James Miller, also penetrated the British lines and joined the forces of General Porter in the attack. The British line was now reinforced at this point and a sharp en-



GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES MILLER, FOR THE BATTLES OF CHIPPEWA, JULY 5, NIAGARA, JULY 25, AND ERIE, SEPTEMBER 17, 1814

medal awarded to him bore on the obverse his bust to the right in military uniform, surrounded by the inscription "Brigadier General James Miller," and immediately below "I'll try." This brief phrase has become proverbial in American military history and the flags of the Fifth regiment now carry the inscription. The reverse of the medal awarded to General Miller bore a spirited and stirring view of the charge of his command upon the British guns at Niagara and the same inscriptions as those used on the medals just described.

The Niagara campaign was practically

gagement followed before the American troops could be reinforced by General Ripley's reserve and withdrawn.

In recognition of his services on this occasion and his previous achievements during the campaign Major General Peter B. Porter received the medal awarded to him by the act of Congress of November 3, 1814, already quoted. General Porter was a member of Congress when the War of 1812 commenced and resigned to become a participant in the struggle. He figured prominently in the entire Niagara campaign and distinguished himself particularly in the bat-

tles of Chippewa, Niagara and Fort Erie. The medal awarded to him bore on the obverse his bust to the right in military

and with a spray of palm in her right. Above appears the inscription "Resolution of Congress, November 3, 1814," and



GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO MAJOR GENERAL EDMUND P. GAINES, FOR THE BATTLE OF ERIE, AUGUST 15, 1814

uniform, surrounded by the inscription "Major General Peter B. Porter." The design on the reverse showed a winged

below "Battles of Chippewa, July 5, 1814; Niagara, July 25, 1814; Erie, Sep. 17, 1814."



GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO BRIGADIER GENERAL ELEAZER W. RIPLEY, FOR THE BATTLES OF CHIPPEWA, NIAGARA, AND ERIE, 1814

female figure of Victory standing before the muse of History with three flags upheld in her left hand inscribed, respectively, "Erie, Chippewa, and Niagara,"

The two medals awarded by Congress for individual engagements during this campaign were awarded, respectively, to Major General Winfield Scott and Major

General Edmund P. Gaines. General Scott, who was to win even greater renown in a latter conflict, the War with Mexico, was born near Petersburg, Virginia, in 1786, and for some time after his graduation from William and Mary College engaged in the practice of the law. He was appointed captain of Light Artillery in 1808 and for a time served in Louisiana. In July, 1812, he became lieutenant colonel of the Second Artillery and brigadier general March 9, 1814. In recognition of his services in the latter

fore describing the medal awarded to General Scott it may be well to outline very briefly the progress of the battles which were thereby commemorated. The battle of Chippewa opened on the part of the British and their Indian allies with an attack on the American left. They were driven back by General Porter's forces nearly to the Chippewa river, but a British movement against the right flank of Porter's command, coming as a surprise attack, his troops were forced to retreat in some confusion. General Rip-



GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO MAJOR GENERAL PETER B. PORTER, FOR THE BATTLES OF CHIPPEWA, NIAGARA, AND ERIE, 1814

capacity he received a gold medal commemorating the first two engagements of the Niagara campaign, Chippewa and Niagara in accordance with the following clause of the act quoted above: "That the President of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck with suitable emblems and devices and presented to Major General Scott in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his distinguished services in the successive conflicts of Chippewa and Niagara and of his uniform gallantry and good conduct in sustaining the reputation of the arms of the United States." Be-

ley's command was at this time in the rear, and the brunt of the engagement now fell upon the troops of General Scott, who advanced to the attack with the steadiness and precision of veterans. Before this assault the British forces melted away, leaving the Americans in possession of the field after a sharp engagement, which lasted less than an hour. It had been fought by two bodies of hostile troops, face to face, on an open plain, and the Americans had emerged victorious.

The British forces now retreated to Fort George, at the mouth of the Niagara

river, and the Americans advanced in that direction as far as Queenstown, where they passed the next two weeks,

awarded to General Scott for his part in the battle, although the conflict is commonly called by the name of the lane near



GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO MAJOR GENERAL ALEXANDER MACOMB, FOR THE BATTLE OF PLATTSBURGH, SEPTEMBER 11, 1814

withdrawing to Chippewa, July 24th. On the same date Major General Riall, the British commander, with about a thou-

which it occurred. During the progress of this encounter General Riall was reinforced by General Drummond and their



GOLD MEDAL AWARDED TO MAJOR GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON, FOR THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 8, 1815

sand men, advanced to Lundy's Lane, a mile below the fall of Niagara. The latter location gave the name to the engagement which ensued, as used on the medal

combined commands numbered about three thousand men. In this engagement, as in the previous one, General Scott's brigade played a very prominent

part attacking the British forces and pushing them back with heavy losses. In spite of Scott's utmost efforts to break the British centre, however, it seemed impossible to do so, and by nine o'clock at night his troops were almost exhausted by their labors and yielded place to General Ripley's brigade, which came into action on the run. Under the command of the latter the British centre was broken and thrown back with the loss of several guns captured by the troops of General Miller. When a lull came in the battle Ripley's brigade held the eminence upon which the British guns were located and the entire length of Lundy's Lane to the highway on the east. At this juncture a small reinforcement of fresh troops would have enabled the Americans to win a decisive victory. These were not available, however, and after a long interval the British reattacked and were driven back three times in succession. General Scott was severely wounded, as was also the commander in chief, General Brown. The American troops were exhausted and had met with heavy losses. Under these circumstances it was deemed best to retreat, a movement which was executed in good form and absolutely without molestation by the enemy. The battle had been fiercely fought on both sides, and the Americans had exhibited the greatest bravery and steadiness under the most trying circumstances, and all the danger of the field had been faced by the generals in common with their men. General Scott's wounds proved so serious as to prevent him from resuming his command during the war. The British generals, Riall and Drummond, the latter of whom had commanded toward the close of the battle, were also wounded.

The medal awarded to General Scott in recognition of his part in these two engagements bore on the obverse the bust

of the General to the right in military uniform, surrounded by the inscription "Major General Winfield Scott." The reverse bore within a circle formed by a serpent swallowing its tail, the emblem of immortality through glory and victory and draped within a wreath of laurel and palm the inscription in eight lines "Resolution of Congress, November 3, 1814. Battle of Chippewa, July 5, 1814; Niagara, July 25, 1814."

Following the battle of Niagara, or Lundy's Lane as it is more commonly called, the American troops fell back to the defenses of Fort Erie on the Canadian side of the Niagara river, nearly opposite Buffalo. Here they were attacked by the enemy in force on August 15th, but so well had the Americans fortified their positions and so careful were they to guard against surprise that under the leadership of Major General Edmund P. Gaines and Major General Eleazer W. Ripley they repulsed the British attack with heavy loss to the enemy. In recognition of his services on this occasion the act of Congress already quoted resolved "That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby presented to Major General Gaines, and through him to the officers and men under his command for their gallantry and good conduct in defeating the enemy at Erie on the fifteenth of August, repelling with great slaughter the attack of a British veteran army superior in numbers; and that the President of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck emblematical of this triumph and presented to Major General Gaines." The medal awarded in accordance with this resolution bore on the obverse the bust of General Gaines in military uniform to the right surrounded by the inscription "Major General Edmund P. Gaines." The reverse bore a winged female figure

of Victory standing upon the British shield and placing a wreath upon a cannon standing upright and inscribed "Erie." Surrounding the cannon are shown a British standard, a sword, and helmet, a mortar, and cannon balls. Above appears the inscription "Resolution of Congress November 3, 1814," and below "Battle of Erie August 15, 1814."

In many respects the most remarkable engagement fought during the War of 1812 was the battle of Plattsburg, New York, during the progress of which occurred in full sight of both armies the engagement between the British and American fleets, known as the battle of Lake Champlain. The battle of Plattsburg was the outcome of one of the most important British invasions of the United States during the war in the northern section of hostilities. Sir George Prevost, Governor General of Canada, with a formidable army of about eleven thousand men, in 1814, planned the invasion of New York along the same route pursued by Burgoyne during the Revolution. Having crossed the line the first of September and captured the town of Champlain, he impressed all the available wagons and teams for use in his march south, at the same time issuing proclamations urging the inhabitants of the county to furnish his army with supplies. To oppose him Major General Alexander Macomb, in command of the American troops at Plattsburg, had only about fifteen hundred men. He set to work, however, with a view to making as strong a defense as possible, fortified the town of Plattsburg to the best of his ability and waited for the British attack. With the arrival of the British fleet on September 11th the battle raged on land and lake. The American flotilla was victorious and the American land forces no less so. The British fleet was destroyed

or captured and the British army, although largely outnumbering that of the Americans, was unable to make any headway against the American defenses. A number of desperate attempts to cross the Saranac river, which flows into Lake Champlain just south of the town, were repulsed by the Americans under General Macomb. With the defeat of the British fleet the hope of a successful invasion of the United States at this point was at an end and General Prevost began a precipitate retreat.

The medal awarded to General Macomb by Congress in recognition of his services on this occasion was struck in accordance with the act so often quoted which granted the medals for the Niagara campaign. The clause awarding the medal to General Macomb read as follows: "Resolved that the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby presented to Major General Macomb, and through him to the officers and men of the regular army under his command, and to the militia and volunteers of New York and Vermont, for their gallantry and good conduct in defeating the enemy at Plattsburg on the eleventh of September, repelling with one thousand five hundred men, aided by a body of militia and volunteers from New York and Vermont a British veteran army greatly superior in numbers; and that the President of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck emblematical of this triumph and presented to Major General Macomb." The medal awarded in accordance with this resolution bore on the obverse the bust of General Macomb in military uniform to the right surrounded by the inscription "Major General Alexander Macomb. The reverse design showed a spirited view of the battle with the American fortifications in the foreground, the town of Plattsburg in flames

on the left and the naval engagement in progress on the right. Above appears the inscription "Resolution of Congress November 3, 1814," and below "Battle of Plattsburg September 11, 1814."

The defeat of the British fleet on Lake Champlain by the American fleet, commanded by Commodore Thomas Macdonough, coincidently with the battle of Plattsburg, may logically be compared in a military sense with the defeat of the British fleet on Lake Erie a year before. In both cases the naval victory was the deciding factor in a campaign of great importance to the American nation. Perry's victory of 1813 enabled General Harrison to regain possession of the Northwest for the United States and Macdonough's victory of 1814 resulted in the discomfiture and retreat of an invading British army which threatened serious injury to the American cause. Had the British been able to maintain a naval force on Lake Champlain there is every reason to believe that ultimate success might have crowned the efforts of General Prevost and rendered far more severe the peace terms which the British commissioners were willing to accept later on in the same year. The importance of the services rendered by Macdonough and his associates were realized by the American public and by an act approved, October 20, 1814, Congress resolved "That the thanks of Congress be, and the same are hereby, presented to Captain Thomas Macdonough, and through him to the officers, petty officers, seamen, marines, and infantry serving as marines,* attached to the squadron under his command, for the decisive and splendid victory gained on Lake Champlain, on the eleventh of Sep-

tember, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, over a British squadron of superior force" and "That the President of the United States be requested to cause gold medals to be struck, emblematical of the action between the two squadrons, and to present them to Captain Macdonough and Captain Robert Henley, and also to Lieutenant Stephen Cassin, in such a manner as may be most honorable to them; and that the President be further requested to present a silver medal with suitable emblems and devices to each of the commissioned officers of the Navy and Army serving on board and a sword to each of the midshipmen and sailing masters, who so nobly distinguished themselves in that memorable conflict."

The obverse of the medal awarded to Commodore Macdonough in accordance with this resolution bore the bust of this officer to the right in naval uniform with the inscription "Tho. Macdonough stagno. Champlain clas. reg. Brit. superavit" or "Thomas Macdonough defeated the royal British fleet on Lake Champlain." The design of the reverse showed the engagement between the two fleets with the inscription "Uno latere percusso alterum impavide vertit." or "Beaten on one side he fearlessly turns the other." and "Inter class. ameri. et brit. die XI Sept. MDCCCXIII" or "Between the American and British fleets September 11, 1814." The first inscription on the reverse referred to the skill and foresight of Macdonough in so mooring his flagship the *Saratoga* as to be able during the height of the engagement to warp her around and thus bring fresh broadsides to bear on the enemy.

By the act quoted above gold medals were also awarded to Captain Robert Henley and Lieutenant Stephen Cassin in recognition of their services during the

* Thus in the case of this naval engagement as in that of Lake Erie the Army as well as the Navy participated.

engagement. The reverses of these two medals were the same as that of the one presented to Commodore Macdonough. The obverse of the medal awarded to Captain Henley bore his bust to the right in naval uniform surrounded by the inscription "Robert Henley Eagle praefect. palma virtutis per aeternit florebit" or "Robert Henley commander of the *Eagle*. The palm of bravery will flourish forever." The obverse of the medal awarded to Lieutenant Cassin bore the bust of this naval officer to the right, surrounded by the inscription "Stephanus Cassin Ticonderoga praefectus. Quae regio in terris nostri non plena laboris" or "Stephen Cassin, commander of the *Ticonderoga*. What region of the earth is not full of our works."

The most famous battle of the War of 1812 and in many ways one of the most famous in American military history, was the engagement before New Orleans on January 8, 1815, when an attacking force of eight thousand British veterans, commanded by Sir Edward Pakenham, were defeated by three thousand Americans under the command of Major General Andrew Jackson. The Americans were very strongly entrenched and the British essayed a frontal attack in close formation which ended in their being repulsed with terrible losses in killed and wounded. Among the former were the commander of the expedition and many other officers of high rank. This victory was due largely to the energy and foresight of General Jackson in preparing an almost impregnable position and to the extraordinary confidence with which his personality inspired his men. New Orleans was the last major engagement of the war. It was fought after the treaty of peace had been signed at Ghent, and had the Atlantic telegraph cable been in existence at the time it might have

saved the bloodshed in the attack and defense of this very important portion of American territory. The victory, however, was joyfully received by the American public, keenly disappointed as they had been with the lack of success in other fields of American military endeavor during this trying period. In recognition of his services in connection with the defense of New Orleans, Congress, by an Act approved February 27, 1815, resolved as follows: "That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby, given to Major General Jackson, and, through him, to the officers and soldiers of the regular army, of the militia and of the volunteers, under his immediate command, and to the officers and soldiers charged with the defence of Fort St. Philip, for their uniform gallantry and good conduct, conspicuously displayed against the enemy, from the time of his landing before New Orleans until his final expulsion from the State of Louisiana, and particularly for the valor, skill, and good conduct on the eighth of January last, in repulsing, with great slaughter, a numerous British army of chosen veteran troops, when attempting by a bold and daring attack to carry by storm the works hastily thrown up for the protection of New Orleans, and thereby obtaining a most signal victory over the enemy with a disparity of loss, on his part, unexampled in military annals;" and "that the President of the United States be requested to cause to be struck a gold medal, with devices emblematical of this splendid achievement, and presented to Major General Jackson, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his judicious and distinguished conduct on that memorable occasion.

The medal awarded to General Jackson, in accordance with this resolution, bore on the obverse his bust to the right,

surrounded by the inscription "Major General Andrew Jackson." The design on the reverse showed two female figures, the one seated, the other half kneeling upon a stone pedestal. The seated figure representing Victory holds a laurel wreath in her left hand and has just inscribed upon a tablet at the dictation of the second figure representing Peace the word "Orleans." Above appears the inscription "Resolution of Congress February 27, 1815," and below "Battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815." The War of 1812-15, as already stated, practically closed with the event commemorated by the medal.

The series of medals awarded by Congress in recognition of services during the War 1812-15 was exceptionally complete. Scarcely a victory of any consequence was overlooked and the medallic record of this conflict is therefore more perfect than in the case of any of the other wars of the United States. The medals awarded for single ship actions on the ocean form a parallel series to the ones just described, and outline in an excellent manner the work of the Navy during what has been termed our second war for independence. These naval medals form a unit in themselves and will be described in a later article in this MAGAZINE.

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THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL

By Nelson McDowell Shepard



TINY bit of gold suspended from a laurel-entwined Red Cross has played its part in American history, particularly during the recent World War, no less than armies and navies.

Now that peace has returned with its scarcely less urgent demands for service, the influence of the little Florence Nightingale Medal is just as potent as ever upon the profession of nursing, made noble by the humanly inspired woman for whom the award is named.

In this instance, peace has its rewards no less than war. Synonymous of self-sacrifice, the Florence Nightingale Medal is the supreme award of merit within the reach of a trained nurse and it is possible of achievement by any young American woman who wears the blue and white attire of service to suffering humanity.

The United States has emerged from the World War with an honor roll of six nurses decorated with the Florence Nightingale Medal. Their records on the devastated fields of Europe bear lasting testimony of the services

of American womanhood in the struggle so recently ended. Only one nurse each year from any country, in normal times, can receive this coveted distinction which corresponds to the bestowal of the Victoria Cross on British soldiers for unusual valor in action; but in war time this quota may be doubled. As there have been no prior grants since the medal was authorized, American women thus were able to win half a dozen of the honors awarded recently by the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva.

Despite its background of war service, the Florence Nightingale Medal is dedicated impartially to nurses "especially distinguishing themselves by great and exceptional devotion to the sick and

wounded in peace or war."

The origin of the medal which has recently had its first presentation, is exceedingly interesting. In 1912, before the peace of nations was disrupted by war, the Red Cross societies of the world agreed to raise a fund to be known as the Florence Nightingale Foundation. It was the first



THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL, WHICH WAS INSTITUTED BY THE RED CROSS SOCIETIES OF THE WORLD AT THEIR CONFERENCE IN 1912, IS TO BE AWARDED TO TRAINED NURSES FOR "BRAVERY IN ACTION," AS THE HIGHEST HONOR THAT CAN BE PAID TO ANY NURSE.

world-wide recognition of the woman whose name is linked irrevocably with the profession that ministers to the torn and bleeding warriors of a turbulent nation. A special committee was appointed to report its recommendations concerning this fund to the International Red Cross Congress that met during the year 1920 in Washington, D. C. Sir John Furley, of the St. John Ambulance Association, was the chairman. The United States was represented on this committee by Miss Mabel T. Boardman and the late Miss Jane A. Delano, two names that will be associated for all time with the work of the American Red Cross.

The International Congress agreed that a simply designed gold medal, accompanied by a certificate on vellum, to be known as the Florence Nightingale Medal, should be instituted as an incentive to higher conceptions of duty among the women of the nursing profession.

Importance is attached to a stipulation setting forth that no country may propose more than one candidate for this medal annually, except in the event of a great war. Each nomination with its



DIPLOMA WHICH ACCOMPANIES THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL, AND IS GIVEN TO EVERY RECIPIENT OF IT.

that six American nurses had been singled out from among so many thousands of all nationalities for this deserving honor. Strangely enough this recognition followed closely on the one hundredth anniversary of the birth at Florence, Italy, on May 12, 1920, of the English baby girl who was to be beloved as the "Angel of the Crimea" and whose lamp, as she made her nightly rounds among the dead and dying, burns brightly still throughout a grateful world.

Forty-one women from various countries, foreign in race but sisters—all in the common cause of humanity, were awarded this coveted medal for their services during the War in Europe. Through this common sympathy the Florence Nightingale Medal serves the nursing

credentials is submitted to the International Committee of the Red Cross at Geneva. The final decision is made there, thus giving the honor a background of unusual distinction and international importance.

It was fitting that formal notification should have reached the Red Cross headquarters from Geneva on the Fourth of July, Independence Day,

profession in all countries as a higher incentive for the betterment of civilization.

These six Americans who have just received the decoration, after their return home to take up the pursuits of peace, are officially recognized by all nations as the nurses from the United States who most distinguished themselves in active service throughout the entire period of the World War. It is so engraved on the certificate accompanying the medal. The names of these women, written at the top of the honor scroll of the Red Cross, are Helen Scott Hay, of Washington, D. C.; Florence Merriam Johnson, of New York City; Martha M. Russell, of Boulder, Colo.; Linda K. Meirs, of Boston, Mass.;

Alma E. Foerster, of Chicago, Ill., and Mary E. Gladwin, of New York City.

Although more than three years have elapsed since the signing of the Armistice, Miss Helen Scott Hay still is attending to her Red Cross duties in Paris as chief

nurse of the European Commission.

While home ties so long broken call to her, she is remaining at her post directing the relief work among the destitute and the orphans of Europe, deaf to every appeal save that of mercy. Of

the American recipients of the Florence Nightingale medal she alone is still on foreign service.

No formal ceremony marked the presentation of these medals. The little bits of gold and ribbon, symbol of the highest aim in the nursing world, were simply forwarded to the holders without any public demonstration.

So important was the work performed by many of the chief nurses in charge of the great machinery of the Red Cross

during the World War, so many were the women especially distinguished for bravery in face of danger that the selection of the six American recipients of the Florence Nightingale Medal was indeed a difficult task.



MISS HELEN SCOTT HAY, DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF NURSING INSTRUCTION TO LAY WOMEN. MISS HAY WAS THE MATRON OF THE A.R.C. HOSPITAL AT KIEV, RUSSIA, IN 1914-1915 AND AT THE SPECIAL REQUEST OF QUEEN ELEANORA OF BULGARIA, FOUNDED THE FIRST NURSES' TRAINING SCHOOL IN SOFIA, AWARDED THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL.

More than 222 American nurses have been decorated by the Allied Governments for supreme devotion to duty and conspicuous service. Yet above their records, the performance of these six American women was one of the outstanding features in the work of the nursing corps. Length and character of service performed entered largely in the selection. And it is worthy of mention that the selection of these six women meets with the views of Red Cross officials who were in a position to place a true valuation on the service rendered.

Aside from her Red Cross duties, Miss Hay is one of the most conspicuous nurses in America. Her record shows long and intensive service in this country and since those early dark days of 1914.

Miss Hay was one of the pioneer nurses to heed the rallying call to womanhood throughout the world at the outbreak of the War. A volunteer of the first order, she went overseas in September, 1914, in charge

of a group of American nurses on the Red Cross ship. She was appointed chief nurse of Unit C, located at Kiev, Russia, during that same year.

Before the declaration of war, preparations had been made for the establishment of a training school for nurses in Bulgaria under the patronage of Queen Eleanora and conducted under American standards. The suddenness of the War necessitated a postponement of these plans. Later, Miss Hay, who was to establish the school, was transferred from

Russia to Bulgaria, where she engaged in public health nursing and relief work at Philippopolis.

In May, 1917, shortly after the United States began its active preparations for war work, Miss Hay returned to this country to receive the appointment as Director of the Bureau of Instruction, Department of Nursing, American Red Cross. One of her most important services was rendered in assisting the Surgeon General of the Army to or-



MARTHA M. RUSSELL, WHO WAS AWARDED A MEDAL BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS AT GENEVA.

ganize the Army School of Nursing for the War Department.

Active service at the front again called her. She sailed October, 1918, as chief nurse of the Red Cross Commission to the Balkan States. There she struggled against every sort of obstacle. Finally, in May, 1919, in recognition of her genius for organization, Miss Hay was appointed chief nurse of the Red Cross Commission in Europe, a position which she still retains.

Two nations have joined in honoring this woman. Russia decorated her with the Gold Cross of St. Anne. Later, Queen Eleanora of Bulgaria pinned on her breast the Bulgarian Royal Red Cross in recognition of "splendid service done in the fulfillment of her profession."

Another executive nurse whose career overseas is no less conspicuous than that of Miss Hay is Miss Martha M. Russell, at present superintendent of nurses at the University Hospital, Boulder, Colo.

Sent overseas in July, 1917, as the first

representative of the Red Cross Nursing Service in France, Miss Russell paved the way for the great organization built up within the American Expeditionary Forces. She saw the nursing activities grow from a group able to care for only

a few thousands of men into a vast army of nurses for nearly three millions of soldiers. She served conspicuously with the Atlantic Division, Department of Nursing, in the summer of 1918, and was released in September, 1918, owing to failing health, to return to this country. Later she became associated with the institution at Boulder.

Miss Russell is one of the finest type of trained nurse. A graduate of the New York Hospital



MISS ALMA FOERSTER, AMERICAN RED CROSS NURSE, WHO WAS AWARDED A MEDAL BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS AT GENEVA.

Training School for Nurses in 1894, Miss Russell has experienced practically every line of duty that falls to the lot of a nurse. She rose to be the head nurse in the Medical Hospital, New York, and the Norton Infirmary, Louisville, Ky. Her duties have connected her in various

capacities with some of the other hospitals of high standing throughout the country. Patient, persevering, loyal, with a great capacity for work, Miss Russell easily demonstrated her superiority in every field of activity she has entered. Her early duties in organizing the Red Cross activities in France when the first American troops went overseas will be remembered as one of the most important services performed during the entire



MARY E. GLADWIN, AMERICAN RED CROSS NURSE, NOMINATED FOR FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL. MEDAL WAS AWARDED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS AT GENEVA.

American participation in the War.

Ask any wounded American boy who passed through the hospitals at Archangel to name his heroine of the war and he will promptly nominate Miss Alma E. Foerster. As Florence Nightingale was the "angel" of the soldiers of the Crimea, so Miss Foerster was the "big sister" to the American lads during those bleak, wintry days amid the snows of far-away Siberia. Indeed, the services of Florence Nightingale at Scutari were practically duplicated by this American

nurse who bravely stuck to her post to render such personal aid as she could to the first American wounded. She found nothing at Archangel in the way of proper hospital facilities. Before she was through with her work she had organized a hospital unit and treated hundreds of American soldiers who otherwise would have died of careless neglect. For hours throughout the day, even late into the night, she worked for these brothers-

in-arms, finally bringing order out of chaos and hope and encouragement to the few surgeons who were there to help her. The story of her work at Archangel, so little known to the public, is one of the most interesting chapters in the history of the American Red Cross.

Miss Foerster was one of the first American women to engage in nursing in Russia at the outbreak of the War in 1914. There for many months during those desperate days when the Russian dead and wounded poured in by the hun-

dreds of thousands, she worked with all the might and main of her rare Western vitality as a nurse in the famous "Unit H." Later, in 1917, she served under the Red Cross Roumanian Commission and left that to go to distant Archangel when the American forces first made their appearance in Siberia.

It was during the Ohio floods in 1913, that Miss Foerster first became known to the Red Cross through her efforts in caring for the destitute and injured. She is a graduate of the Presbyterian Hospital Training School for Nurses, at Chicago, and entered immediately upon a career of public nursing.

No story of Red Cross activities in Serbia would be complete minus the record of Miss Mary E. Gladwin. During more than four trying years she remained at her post ministering to the homeless in that valiant little country.

She sailed on the Red Cross ship, September, 1914, as supervisor of "Unit I," assigned at Nish, Serbia. Practically

no American nurse assigned to the difficult Serbian field has done so much to relieve suffering as Miss Gladwin. She remained there continuously throughout the war until January, 1919.

Miss Gladwin is a graduate of the Boston City Hospital and was at one time superintendent of nurses at the Woman's Hospital, New York City. Like Miss Foerster, the call for volunteer nurses at the time of the Ohio floods found her ready to respond. Her services during that emergency evoked high praise from the Red Cross.

One of the real executives developed among the women of the country during the war was Miss Florence Merriam Johnson, director of the Department of Nursing of the Atlantic Division. As an officer in this capacity she had entire charge of the equipment of all nurses, 10,000 in number, serving actively under the Army, Navy or the Red Cross direct. She was present at the embarkation and debarkation of this host of nurses, ren-



FLORENCE MERRIAM JOHNSON, DIRECTOR OF DEPARTMENT OF NURSING OF THE ATLANTIC DIVISION OF THE RED CROSS, NEW YORK CITY, WHO HAS BEEN AWARDED THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS AT GENEVA.

dering such services to them as her position as director enabled her. Her service in this connection is regarded at Red Cross headquarters as one of the conspicuous nursing achievements of the late war.

Miss Johnson is a graduate nurse of wide and useful experience. Combining the training of a college graduate with the practical training of a professional nurse, Miss Johnson has ably demonstrated a natural superiority that made her a notable figure in Red Cross work. She is a graduate of Smith College and upon completing a course at the New York Training School for Nurses in 1908, entered upon a career of

public service that placed her foremost among the women of her profession. Her services have associated her with such institutions as Cornell University, New York University, and the Bellevue Medical School Dispensary, of New York.

But of all the American nurses who

served abroad, perhaps Miss Linda Meirs' career is more filled with color and war romance than that of any of her associates. Most of her work was done within the sound of roar-

ing guns at the front. She came through her first baptism of fire with a spirit only made the more determined to endure hardships and sacrifice all things. She was the kind of person to inspire soldier patients with awe, admiration and affection.

Miss Meirs learned her first lesson of hospital discipline on the field while serving in Germany during 1914, at the high tide of German success. "She deserves

special mention for faithfulness, ability and untiringness" was the report of her chief. So effectively did she render service that on February, 1915, a report from the front declared that she had been named "as one of three nurses who had distinguished themselves



MISS LINDA MEIRS, CHIEF NURSE, NOMINATED FOR FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL. MEDAL WAS AWARDED BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS AT GENEVA.

for their excellent and faithful service."

Miss Meirs was assigned under the Red Cross Commission to Roumania in October, 1917, and after an arduous winter was transferred in the following June to Paris; there she was assigned as chief nurse of Hospital No. 23, Jouy-sur-Morin. It was at Jouy-sur-Morin that Miss Meirs won conspicuous recognition for bravery under fire. She had converted an old chateau into a temporary field hospital and received patients direct from the front. This hospital was bombed by airplanes and a number of the staff and patients were wounded. During those anxious days Miss Meirs showed utter disregard for her personal safety and was the pivot about which the whole organization revolved. The report of Miss Julia Stimson, superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps, who, by the way, has been appointed a major by special act of Congress, refers in glowing terms to the services performed by Chief Nurse Meirs.

The report goes on to say: "When her organization was removed to A. R. C. Hospital No. 111, at Chateau Thierry, in August (when the American counter-offensive commenced), she was under fire again and showed the greatest bravery, efficiency and ability to inspire not only her staff but the officers and men. She combines self-forgetfulness, efficiency, ability to bear extraordinary long hours of duty and lack of comforts and a power to inspire in her assistants a remarkable state of morale and devotion to duty to a greater extent than is often exhibited in one person." These are warm words of praise from one's superior. In September Miss Meirs and her faithful staff were moved to Evacuation Hospital No. 114 at Toul and then once more followed the advancing troops to Fleury-sur-Aire. During that terrific

fighting up to the Armistice, which began to tell so heavily on the American armies, Miss Meirs struggled night and day with the dying and wounded as they were brought in from the front. "In all these situations she showed the highest degree of proficiency as an organizer and executive under the most difficult circumstances," the report stated.

How eagerly the women of America responded to the call for service, history proudly relates. More than 35,000 trained nurses enrolled for military service. The women of America indeed were aroused as never before. A million others engaged in voluntary labors—all striving with might and main to help win the war in whatever capacity they could serve. Nearly 20,000 nurses wore the caps that distinguished them for active service; 18,000 as members of the Army Nurse Corps, braved the submarine zone; 1000 served with the Navy, another thousand with the American Red Cross Commissions to Europe to care for the sick and helpless, the fatherless children and widows.

Wherever they went these women carried with them the ideals of Florence Nightingale, spreading broadcast her doctrine of self-sacrifice, cleanliness, order and peace. Records of the War Department show that twenty-eight American Red Cross nurses wear the Croix de Guerre of France; two the British Military Medal, fifteen the British Royal Red Cross, first class; and fifty-two the British Royal Red Cross, second class. Sixty-seven of these nurses have been decorated with the Medaille d'Honneur des Epidemics and two with the Medaille de la Reconnaissance of France. One nurse wears the Medaille de la Reine of Belgium, three the Silver Cross of St. Anne of Russia, while the Distinguished Service Cross of our own

country has been conferred upon three others and the Distinguished Service Medal upon two American Red Cross nurses.

Sir Douglas Haig's list of mentions for gallant service on the Western front includes the names of thirteen American nurses; five others have received the British Certificate of Merit, while General Pershing has cited thirty-four for distinguished service and unusual bravery under fire.

High above the tablet dedicating to the use of the American Red Cross the white marble building in Washington, erected "by a grateful Government in memory of the heroic women of the Civil War," hangs the service flag of the Department of Nursing. It is put there that those who come may witness the record of American womanhood.

One hundred and fifty-three gold service stars, placed by loving hands in memory of those who have made the supreme sacrifice, burn on this flag, while in a military cemetery at Base Hospital No. 69, nestling in the little village of Savanay, France, Jane A. Delano, organizer of the Department of Nursing, founder of the Florence Nightingale

Medal, rests among the rows of American dead.* Other graves there are, too, their simple white crosses dotting here and there the fields of France, with the poppies once more peeping up from green blades of grass no longer trodden beneath the heels of tramping armies. Mute testimony they bear of sacrifices made.

It may be that the spirits of Florence Nightingale and Jane Delano once more may be called upon to lead in war the mothers and the sisters of men. But should the day ever come when the women of America again are put to the test, the story of those sleeping now on the fields of Europe will tell in what spirit it shall be faced. Where others failed, a million hands outstretch to grasp the falling torch—be theirs to hold it high so it might not be said in future years that those countless thousands who gave their lives that lasting peace might put an end forever to war's mad career, died only in vain.

* Since this article was written Miss Delano's body has been brought to this country and interred in Arlington Cemetery, Va., with full military honors. Editor.

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Cromwell

CROMWELL

The Maryland Cromwells are direct descendants of Morgan Williams. The name Williams is very ancient and of Welsh extraction and probably extends throughout the civilized world. Burke in his *Peerage and Baronetage* says of Sir Robert Williams, 9th Baronet of the House of Williams of Penrhyn, that his family is lineally descended from Marchud of Cyan, Lord of Abergelen in Denbighshire, of one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales, who lived in the time of Roderic Maur, King of Britons about 849.

Quoting from another authority, "This most ancient family of the Principality of Wales, deduces its pedigree from Brutus, 1st King of this Island, who began to reign 1100 years before the birth of Christ.

Morgan Williams or Morgan ap Williams, son of William ap Yevan, married Elizabeth, sister of Thomas, Lord Cromwell, afterwards Earl of Essex, through whose powerful influence at Court Morgan Williams obtained his rank and wealth.

In compliance with the policy of Henry 8th to abolish all distinction between the Welsh and English, his Majesty suggested that Morgan Williams' son Richard assume the surname of his uncle "CROMWELL" so he was known as Sir Richard Cromwell, alias Williams. He always used the name of "Cromwell" after this and the oldest member of the Cromwell family was called William, to perpetuate the name.

Sir Oliver Cromwell of Hinchin Brook, grandson of Sir Henry Cromwell, grandson of Morgan Williams, was the uncle of Oliver Cromwell the Lord Protector of England and grandfather of William Cromwell who purchased land in Maryland prior to 1671.

A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by
Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by
Zoë Lee H. Anderson



Peyton

PEYTON

The first person whom we find by this name is Reginald de Peyton of Peyton Hall in Boxford, and Stoke Neyland, son of Walter, Lord of Sibton in Suffolk, in the reign of Henry 1st, who died 1136.

After him came six generations of men famous for their large estates and the positions of honor which they held, chief among them being the Crusader, Sir John de Peyton who lived in 1270.

Nine generations later we find Sir Robert Peyton, Kt. of Iselham born 1498, High Sheriff of Cambridge, Groom of Privy Chamber to Henry 8th, who was with the King at Greenwich, when he went to meet Anne of Cleves. He married Frances, granddaughter of Sir William Calthorpe, Kt. and it is through him that the descendants of Sir Robert Peyton claim Royal lineage.

Later Sir Christopher Peyton, Kt. of St. Sepulchre, London, knighted by James 1st, was Auditor of Ireland in 1610.

Major Robert Peyton of "Roughan, Co., Norfolk, England, and "Iselham", Co., Gloucester, Virginia, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Yelverton Peyton born circa 1640, came to Virginia 1676, named his estate "Iselham" from the Peyton estate in Cambridge, England, is the head of the Gloucester County Peytons, while Colonel Valentine Peyton of Nominny is the ancestor of the Westmoreland and Stafford County, Virginia Peytons. He was the son of Henry of "Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex Co., Arminger."

Sir Edward Peyton, Bart, in 1633 acknowledges said Henry to be his relative, branched out from his family, and accorded to him the use of the Peyton Arms with a difference of the "Bordure, Erm."



HISTORICAL PROGRAM



BY
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WOMAN IN AMERICAN HISTORY

II COLONIAL WOMEN—THE SOUTH

WOMEN IN ENGLAND.—Foreign observers agree as to the beauty and charm of English women, and that greater freedom was allowed married women than on the Continent. See Powell, *English Domestic Relations*, 1487-1653. ch.v, pp. 169-178. For the life of the upper class see Traill, *Social England*, iv, 218-236, 435-440.

THE COLONIES.—The status of women in the mother country was naturally carried over to the colonies, but inevitably enlarged by practical necessity. For a general account see Earle, *Colonial Dames and Goodwives*, ch.ii (for the lighter side, ch.viii). Legally she was subordinated to her husband, but his authority carried with it liability for her support and responsibility for her acts. For her position under the criminal code see Earle, *Colonial Dames*, ch.iii.

THE SOUTH.—"Southern chivalry" was a plant of later growth, and the colonies of the Seventeenth Century were "bourgeois rather than knightly." The plantation life, with its varied activities, gave woman a broader field with less physical toil than in the North. Repeated instances are found of her taking up and cultivating land, managing plantations or engaging in business; and it is interesting to note that many Southern newspapers at the outbreak of the Revolution were edited by women. Earle, *Colonial Dames*, 62-65. Calhoun, *Social History of the American Family*, vol. i, ch. xiii and xvi.

VIRGINIA.—The first women, Mrs. Roberts and Anna Burrus came in 1608 and the marriage of the latter to John Laydon is the first recorded; their daughter, Virginia Laydon was probably the first child of English parents born in the Old Dominion. By 1616 there were 65 women and children among the 350 white persons in the colony. See Channing, *United States*, i, 189, 208-210. For the shipload of women sent over to furnish wives for the colony see Eggleston, *Beginners of a Nation*, 57-58; Cooke, *Virginia*, 119-122; Fiske, *Old Virginia and her Neighbors*, i, 91-94; Calhoun, *American Family*, i, 215-218. Even female indentured servants sometimes rose to a higher station. Bruce, *Economic History of Virginia*, ii, 51-52. Women here, as elsewhere in the South, often

managed their own plantations; but in dealing with indentured white servants or semi-savage negroes a man was needed, hence the large number of second marriages and the "belle-ship of widows" commented on by Eighteenth Century writers, Earle, *Colonial Dames*, 34-39. The episode of the "white aprons" in Bacon's Rebellion is told in Fiske, *Old Virginia*, ii, 87-88; other passages in the same work bearing on woman's position in Virginia are ii, 219-237 (life on a Virginia plantation) and ii, 123-126 (instructions to the housekeeper at William and Mary College) Calhoun, *American Family*, i, 247-248, 274-275.

MARYLAND.—Unlike Virginia, women were among the first settlers in Maryland and appear in the affairs of the colony from the beginning. Mistress Margaret Brent was a prominent figure in the early days, administering Leonard Calvert's estate and claiming a seat in the assembly. See Channing, *History of the United States*, i, 267, Earle, *Colonial Dames*, 43-49. There seems to have been a fair proportion of capable business women among them, for the appointment of a wife or sister as executrix was a common practice, and perhaps the first independent business woman in America conducted a printing office in Annapolis. Details are given in Mrs. Richardson's *Sidelights on Early Maryland History*, vol. i, ch. xxxiii.

THE CAROLINAS.—North Carolina up to a late period was practically all frontier and that fact affected women as well as men. Fiske, *Old Virginia*, ii, 312-313 quotes a not over complimentary description given by Colonel Byrd of Westover. Another writer of the same period speaks of the "prudence and conduct with which they managed their affairs", and their readiness to help and assist their husbands, even in servile work. In South Carolina women "seem to have enjoyed a certain standing not gained by women elsewhere in the colonies," since their husbands often had to be absent and it was not uncommon for a woman to be left in charge of the plantation for several months at a time. See S. G. Fisher, *Men, Women and Manners of Colonial Times*, ii, 321-323. To Eliza (Lucas) Pinckney was largely due the introduction of indigo culture. See Earle, *Colonial Dames*, 62-84.



GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

5070. FERGUSON.—Ruth Woolsey, an English-woman m.—De Long and had 3 sons and 4 daus. Dau Ruth De Long b 1737 d 1819 m in 1753 Elijah Ferguson who d at the age of 42, no dates. Their ch were John b 1755 d 1815 m 1st Chloe Case, 2nd Mrs. Amy Cuthbert Haight; James, Nancy, Henry, Ruth 1763-Mar. 4, 1845, m James Hedding; Hannah, Mary m 1771 James Winchell; Alury, and Merriam both d young. Ruth and James Hedding had the following ch Marcus, one of the 1st settlers of Lincoln, Vt.; Elijah (Bishop Hedding, b June 7, 1780 d Apr. 9, 1852, James, William, Judge in Chazy; Simeon, Nancy, Betsey, Sally, Polly m —Morgan; Rhode, Laura m Asa Stiles, Jr. of Chazy; Eleanor. James Hedding, Sr. was of English origin, lived in Dutchess Co., N. Y. a farmer by occupation and of considerable prominence in the community. James, his s, was b in Pine Plains, N. Y. He removed to Starksboro, Vt. then to Plattsburg, and later to Chazy in 1808 where both he and his w Ruth Ferguson, are buried. Ref. "Genealogy of Central New York" by W. R. Cutter. New York 1912. Vol. 1, p 263. James Winchell b Mar. 18, 1753 m abt 1771 Mary Ferguson, an aunt of Bishop Elijah Hedding. The emigrant Winchell came to Dorchester, Mass. & removed to Windsor. His great grandson m Mary Rouse, dau of the Rouse, who was one of the "Nine Partners." James was b on the "Nine Partners" tract.—Mrs. E. J. Douhet. 9810 Dennison Ave. Cleveland, O.

4535. BIGHAM—LOWRY.—If inquirer will write, in case she has not secured the data, I may be able to give her some information.—Mrs. C. F. Fendrick. Mercersburg, Pa.

9937. GRAF.—In the history of the Carpenter Family of Lancaster, Pa. it is stated that Hans Graf & Heinrich Zimmerman or Carpenter, settled on adjoining tracts of land in what was then Chester Co. now Lancaster. Heinrich Zimmerman or Carpenter's s Emanuel had a dau Elizabeth b 1740 who m John Graf, grandson of the first "Hans." Any descendant of this mar would be eligible to the D.A.R. through the record of Emanuel Carpenter, Sr.—Mrs. H. S. Fry. Box 247. Rochester, Pa.

10011. STROTHER—EVANS—COLEMAN.—French Strother was b 173— in King George Co., Va. He lived on a handsome estate of 1500 acres lying on Mountain Run, on the Fredericksburg road between Culpeper & Stevensburg. He was a vestryman & warden of St. Mark's Parish & represented Culpeper Co. for more than a quarter of a century in the General Assembly before, during and after the Rev. He was a member of the Va. Conventions of 1776 & 1788, was Co Lieut & also presiding Justice of the Co Court of Culpeper. The general Assembly, at various times imposed upon him public duties; trustee of the town of Stevensburg, trustee of an academy to be established in the old gun factory at Fredericksburg; commissioner to settle certain trustees' accounts; commissioner of a road from Chester's Gap in Culpeper to Richmond, etc. He d intestate Aug.

1800 & is bur at Fredericksburg. His w was Lucy dau of Robert Coleman d 1795, of Caroline Co. Their ch were Margaret French Strother m Capt. Phil Slaughter; Gilley m Col. John Evans; Lucy, unmarried; Elizabeth m Nimrod Evans; Mary m Daniel Gray, her 1st cousin; Daniel French m Fannie dau of Judge John Thompson, of Louisville, Ky; George French m Sarah Green Williams, dau of Gen. James Williams of Orange Co. Ref. "William Strother of Va. and His Descendants." by Thomas McAdory Owen. pp. 50-51.—*Mrs. L. H. Chapman*. Quitman, Georgia.

6186. HYDE.—Ebenezer Hyde's father was Ebenezer, not Jonathan. Ebenezer Hyde, Sr. was b Apr. 12, 1719 m Apr. 12, 1742, Mercy Thatcher. Their s Ebenezer was b Jan. 13, 1743. Will be glad to help you further with this line.—*Mrs. Catherine L. Greer*. 1401 Linden St. Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

6082. ALLEN.—The following Allen notes were sent the writer by a correspondent of the gen. dept. of the *Boston Evening Transcript*. "Samuel Allen (Nehemiah 2) Samuel (1), had sons Samuel (4) & Joseph (4) & others. Samuel (4) had Col. Ebenezer & other ch; and Joseph (4) had Col. Ethan and other ch. Col. Ebenezer Allen was b in Northampton, Mass. Oct. 17, 1743, when young went with his parents to Marlboro, Mass.; m 1762 Lydia Richards; removed to Bennington, Vt. 1768; to Poultney 1771, then to Tinnmouth, Vt. He was Lieut. in Col. Warner's Regiment of Green Mountain Boys; was with Col. Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga; removed to South Hero, Vt. 1779 & 1800 to Burlington, Vt. where he d." His sister Hannah Allen b Aug. 11, 1753, d in Middletown Springs, Vt. Feb. 28, 1838, m Abt 1775 Benjamin Coy, a sol of the Rev. from Vt.—*Miss Jennie M. Patten*. Yuma, Colo.

8878. SMITH.—Burton Smith occurs in my Chart as follows;—John Curlee, Rev. sol, b 1781 Mary Barber. Their ch were Elizabeth, Tabitha, Cullen, Calvin, Anne who m 1st Noah Smith & had 3 ch, she m 2nd Burton Smith & had ch. They lived in Tipton Co. Tenn. after leaving Rutherford Co., Tenn. John Curlee, father of Anne d in Rutherford Co. Tenn.—*Mrs. Shelby Curlee*. Buckingham Hotel. D. St. Louis, Mo.

J. D. D. WILLIS.—On p 81 of the book "Mother of Washington" by Mrs. Roger A Pryor is the following:—"Mildred Washington married a man by the name of Lewis, then she married Richard Gregory, then Henry Willis. She had three daus by Gregory who all married Thomtons. She had one son by Willis whom she named after her 1st husband, Lewis Willis. He had a son Byrd C. Lewis who had a dau. Catherine Lewis."—*Mrs. A. H. Hyde*. 1038 Clayton St. San Francisco, Calif.

8883. HOUSTON. Eagle's Pennsylvania Genealogy, p. 528.

"Jane Houston of Silver Springs, Pa. m John Creigh. John Creigh b. Aug. 25, 1741 in Ireland, d. Feb. 17, 1813, at Carlile, Pa. He served in Jersey Campaign of 1776, administered the Oath of Allegiance. They were m Aug. 25, 1776. Jane Houston Creigh d. Oct. 31, 1808, dau of Samuel Houston of East Pennsboro, Cumberland Co., Pa. Ch of Jane Houston and John Creigh: Isabella to Samuel Alexander (2) Robert Evan; Thomas unm; Samuel m Martha Hunter (2) Jane Mahon; John; Mart m John Kennedy; Elizabeth m Samuel Duncan."—*Miss T. C. Houston*, Mexico, Missouri.

8952. CARR.—In "Carr Family Records" on p 53. Caleb Carr, b in Jamestown, R. I. Nov. 6, 1702 d in West Greenwich, R. I. in 1769, was the father of Thurston, Carr b July 2, 1756 in West Greenwich, R. I., settled in Steplentown, N. Y. and d there in 1812. Sarah—w of Caleb Carr came from R. I. with her ch after her husbands d, & lived in Steplentown, N. Y. and the adjoining town of Hancock, Mass. Her grave is in Hancock, Mass. She was b November 8, 1711 and d Nov. 1798.

DUTCHER.—Catherine Dutcher was b Sept. 17, 1749, bapt. at Athens, N. Y. m William Wolcott or Woolcutt. She was the dau of Gabriel Dutcher b Feb. 2, 1720 bapt. at Athens, N. Y. m Dec. 1738/39, at Salisbury, Conn. Elizabeth, dau of Cornelius Knickerbocker, bapt. Jan. 7, 1722 d at Dover, Dutchess Co., N. Y. April 23, 1793. In 1742 Gabriel, was taxed at Weatogue, Conn. See *History of Litchfield Co., Conn.* p 521. He was a farmer & after his w's death lived with his s John in Cherry Valley. His ch were Lawrence born 1740 m Gertrude Wheeler; at Armenia; Roelof bapt. August 24, 1741; Maritje m Edward Wheeler; Benjamin bapt. January 29, 1744 m Thankful Benson; Cornelius bapt. May 24, 1746; Christoffel bapt. January 3, 1748 m his cousin Mary Belden; Catherine b Sept. 17, 1749 m Wm. Wo'cott; Elias b October 11, 1755 m Mary Rose; Jannetje m John Hoffcutt; John b Jan. 5, 1759 m Sylvia Beardsley. Gabriel was the s of Roelof Dutcher b at Marbletown, Ulster Co., N. Y. d Jan. 19, 1737 m bans published Nov. 17, 1700, Jannetje Bresie, dau of Christopher Bresie, of the jurisdiction of Albany, & later of "Rulphian Kill" near Livingston Manor, Columbia Co., N. Y. and his w Christina Claeszen dau of Nicholas. Roelof Dutcher's will was drawn in English, Roelof making his mark. His widow d July 26, 1749. He was the s of Jan Willemszen de Dutcher (De Deuyster) who m Grietje Cornelise. In 1687 Jan was a "fottmen" in the militia. Jan was the s of Wilhelm De Deuyster "van Hardeen" & in Dec. 1654 m Leentje Martens, widow of the patriotic Jochem Pieterszen

Kuyter, who was slain by the Indians 1654. She was massacred by the Indians September 15, 1655.—*Miss Jannette Burlingham*. Shullsburg, Wis.

8984. CALKINS.—Simon Calkins, s of John Calkins 3rd, & Sarah Huntington was b in Dutchess Co. (Phillips Precinct, now Putnam Co.) N. Y. March 9, 1737. His parents appear to have settled there but a short time before his birth, whither they came from Lebanon, Conn. and there his birth is recorded. (Vital Records Old Book p 45) the family continued to live in Phillips Precinct, now Southeast, Putnam Co., until the Rev. During the French & Indian War, Simon Sr. was at different times a soldier & in 1759 served as 2nd Lieut. in Capt. Jacobus Swartout's Co. of N. Y. troops. He seems to have retained the title of Lieut. throughout life. An old family Bible in the possession of A. E. Calkins, of Allegan, Mich. refers to him as follows: "Lieut. Simon Calkins b 1739 d Feb. 1820". While the date of birth is not the same here there can be no doubt that it refers to the same one. His first w's name appears to have been Selah, surname unknown (B. 13, p163 Deeds at Pittsfield, Mass.) In 1768 Simon Calkins was a resident of Tyringham, Berkshire Co., Mass. In 1772 he purchased land in Hartford. In receiving deed to this land he is mentioned as "Lieut. Simon Calkins of Tyringham" (Pittsfield Deeds B. 11 p 148). In 1774 & 1777 he appears among others of Hartford promoting the incorporation of the town of Lee, which was incorporated Oct. 21, 1777. Lieut. Calkins was a member of the Committee appointed by Lee, Dec. 22, 1780 to raise men for the Continental Army. Between 1784 & 1788 he m Abigail, widow of Miles Hall & removed to Lenox, Berkshire Co. In the printed Vital Records of Tyringham, is given the birth April—1768, of Sarah Caulkins, ch of Simon. Also the m Dec. 20, 1774 of Cybel Calkin & Amos Rice. I note the query mentions "Simon Calkins, June 10, 1736—1820" "who had s Abram Calkins 1761" etc. Vital Records of Lebanon, Conn. give the following "Simon Calkin, s of John Calkin & Katherine Foster, b June 10, 1736." This Simon m Ruth Alger at Sharon, Conn. April 4, 1755, but they were not the parents of Abraham Calkins.—*A. E. Calkins*, Mason, Mich.

9921. HARRIS-ANGIER.—Try for Worster under spelling Worcester, in Vital Statistics & History of Jaffrey, N. H. might try also Richmond & Troy. Stephen Harris came to Fitzwilliam, N. H. from Framingham, Mass. Mar. 1771, with his w & ch on an ox-sled. He m May 27, 1752 Mary, b Oct. 24, 1731 d Jan. 26, 1829, dau of Benj. & Sarah Angier of Framingham, Mass. He d Nov. 4, 1819, aged 94 years. 8 ch were b in Framingham & 1 in Fitzwilliam;

Sarah b Mar. 21, 1753 m Ebenezer Potter; Joseph b May 19, 1755 d Feb. 9, 1777, Mary b April 25, 1757 m Joseph Stone; Mitty b July 29, 1759 d Dec. 14, 1788; Benj. b Feb. 14, 1762 d Feb. 9, 1788 m Oct. 31, 1785 Priscilla Platts; Anna b Mar. 28, 1764 d in infancy; Anna b Oct. 22, 1766 m. Abel Byam; Stephen b Feb. 25, 1769; Purchase bapt. Dec. 15, 1771 d Jan. 21, 1777. For ances of Stephen Harris & w try History & Vital Statistics of Framingham.

ANGIER.—Joseph and Eliz. Angier had s Benjamin b June 22, 1704, m Sarah—. Their ch b in Marlboro, Mass. & Framingham were, Sarah b Sept. 25, 1729; May b Oct. 24, 1731 m Stephen Harris; Benj. b 1735; Silas b 1737; Timothy b Feb. 28, 1740 m Mercy Haver; John bapt. June 29, 1746; Sarah b July 24, 1747. Try Vital Statistics for Framingham for names & dates note recorded in the History of Fitzwilliam, N. H.—*L. H. J.*

9927. RILEY.—I have been compiling the gen. of the Riley fam. descending from John Riley, who was in Wethersfield, Conn. in 1646 & who founded the only English Riley fam. continuing in New England. His English origin is not definitely known but his coat-of-arms differs completely from that of the Lancaster Ryley's. It may be possible that he may have been related to the Riley family which came early to Va., concerning whom I have the following notes: "Elizabeth Riley 18 years, transported to Va. embarked in the Transport of London, Edward Walker, M. P. certificate from the Minister of Gravesend of their conformity to the order and description of the Church of England." Henry Riley (or Rowley) was granted 2 free-holds in the foundation of Rowley 1677. Henry Riley settler of Essex and Old Norfolk (Rowley) 1670, d 1710, ae. 82. James Riley owned 50 acres in Hempstead 1685. Garrett Riley (24) & Miles Riley (20) were passengers for Virginia 1635. Mary Rilie & ch are mentioned & bequeathed all his goods & lands in old England, Jan. 6, 1644, by Wm. Frost. Do you know anything of the origin of the Riley's of Va.?

9929a. GOOERICH-CLARK.—John Riley was in Wethersfield, Conn. in 1646. His 5th ch Grace b 1661 m Nov. 22, 1680, Lieut. Wm. s of Ensign Wm. Goodrich, b Feb. 8, 1661. Their 5th s Isaac Goodrich b Aug. 18, 1693 m Nov. 9, 1718 at Southold, L. I. Mary, dau of Samuel Butler, formerly of Wethersfield. I have record of the birth of their dau Mary on Sept. 26, 1719 who m June 28, 1743 Johnathan Gipsen, s of Deacon Samuel. Isaac d at Wethersfield, Dec. 12, 1727 or 1737. Is your Isaac his grandson?—*Mrs. F. E. Squires*. Livonia, N. Y.

9959. DRAKE.—I have from Old Northwest Genealogical Quarterly abt 1910 (actual data still in rough notes, unclassified) this Drake

Lineage. "Devonshire From Ashe, English family. Contemporary: John Drake, immigrant to Windsor & Thomas Drake, Weymouth. Robert Drake from Colchester, Essex Co., Eng. American immigrant, his s Capt. Francis Drake d 1687 m Mary—d Piscataway, N. J. Their s Rev. John Drake b Portsmouth, N. H. 1665 d 1739/40. Will probated April 7, 1840, m Rebecca Trotter at Elizabeth, N. J. dau of William & Catherine Gibbs Trotter, from Newberry, Mass. to Elizabethtown, N. J. Their dau Sarah Drake, 1683-1758, m Ensign Benj. Hull b 1680, d Piscataway. Can you tell the relation bet. this line & these two others? Mercy Drake m 1739 Rev. Benj. Stille. She was the dau of George & Mary Ohner Drake, & her dau Susannah m Judge Joseph Hull b abt. 1706 d 1768. Their s Lieut. Isaac Hull m Ann Dunham, dau of John Dunham b July 8, 1705 Piscataway, N. J. m Mar. 17, 1734 Mercy Drake, dau of Judge Joseph Drake & his w Anne Pyatt, s of Rev. John Drake who m Anne.—*Miss L Melinda Earl*, The Elms, Attica, Ind.

9953a BLAIR.—Addenda to answer pub. May, 1921. Court Record, Lexington, Va. July 1, 1793. Agreement bet Wm. Blair & Mary, his w of Greenbrier Co., Va. & Wm. Anderson & Catharine, his w (late Catharine Blair) heirs of Wm. Blair, dec of the County of Fayette, State of Kentucky, parties of the 1st part, & James Caruthers of Rockbridge Co., Va. of the 2nd part * * * said Wm. Blair having departed this life intestate after the commencement of the Law in the year 1787 directing the course of descents previous to which time he had sold said lot (No. 22, Town of Lexington) but made no legal conveyance thereof & the said James Caruthers who desires his title by purchase from John Gray & Wm. Scott who through sundry intermediate purchases from the said Wm. Blair as appears by a decree of the said Court in favor of James Caruthers against the heirs of Wm. Blair, dec by virtue of which and for and in consideration of the sum of 500 pounds current money paid by James Caruthers to them * * * the said Wm. Blair (Jr.) & w Mary * * * Wm. Anderson & Catharine his w hath bargained & sold unto said James Caruthers, his heirs etc., etc. Witnesses: John Bowyer; Polly Bowyer; James Grigsby; James McDavitt; James Dryden. Showing that the father of Catharine (Blair) Anderson was Wm. Blair. Search for the desc of Allen Blair who d 1835 in Amherst Co., Va. shows that he enlisted in a Va. regt. in the Rev. War

from Greenbrier Co., Va. He was pensioned for service & his application states that he was b 1754 at Rockfish Gap, Amherst Co., Va. This seems to establish his desc from Wm. & Mary Blair who made a number of transfers of land in that locality. I take it that the Wm. Blair & w Mary mentioned in the Agreement, were s & dau-in-law of the older Wm. & Mary Blair who lived at Rockfish Gap. From the date of Allen Blair's birth 1754, it may be his father was of an age to serve; the father did not die till after 1787 (see record).—*Dr. E. M. H. Moore*. 1708 Race St. Philadelphia, Pa.

9957. BROYLES.—G. T. H. may be able to get the desired Broyles information by writing to Prof. A. L. Keith, Carleton College, Northfield, Minn. who has made a study of the Broyles family.—*Mrs. H. N. Rupp*. 304 S. Main St. Monmouth, Ill.

9965. COLE-MILLER.—Annals of Newbury, pp 142, 144, & History of Hardin Co., Ky. "Christopher Miller of Hardin Co., Ky was taken prisoner by the Indians 1773, when abt. 15 years of age." He was rescued by Gen. Wayne. His older bro Henry had also been captured. I think these men were bros of your Elizabeth. John Cole for 35 yrs pastor of the Bashuri Church passed away 1816. Elizabeth Cole his gr dau b 1828 dau of John Cole & Susannah Dukes, d in Des Moines, Iowa June, 1920.—*Almeda Brenton Harpel*. 1125 21st St. Des Moines, Iowa.

9994. GILLIAM.—If L. G. A. will correspond with Dr. Marguarite Squires, Carrollton, Ill. I am sure she will get valuable information concerning the Gilliam family.—*Malissa Widaman Winsheimer*. 302 Jefferson St. Greensburg, Pa.

10006. SIMMONS.—Moses Simmons came 1621 in "Fortune" & settled in Duxbury. Their s Moses, Jr. m Sarah—& had John who m Mercy Pabodie in 1670 & had s John Jr. My line says Joseph Trofton m 1727 Hannah Simmons dau of John Simmons who m abt. 1694 Hannah Hathaway. Can you give me any help in connecting these two Johns?—*Miss Alice Trofton Smith*, 302 Smith St. Tennile, Ga.

10048. GWATKIN.—Col. Chas. Gwatkin (perhaps the same as Gwatkin) from Bedford Co., Va. m 1767 Mary Calloway. Their ch were Lucinda m James Campbell; Margaret m Waddy Cobbs; Catharine m Thos. Logwood; Frances m Simon Noel; James m Mary Thorp; Edward m Mary A. J. Otey; Charles m Catharine Clayton; Elizabeth m Jeffrey Cobbs.—*Mrs. Arthur McCluer*, O'Fallon, Missouri.





WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR

Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter (Indianapolis, Ind.) closed the season of 1920-21 with a membership of 627, and with fifteen application papers pending in Washington. The Chapter has been 100 per cent. per capita on all obligations to the National Society, the amount totaling \$417.20. All State obligations have also been met and contributions made to the Berry, Hindman, and Tommassee Mountain schools. The annual report of the treasurer showed that \$742 was credited to the patriotic work of the Chapter.

The season has been a notable one for constructive work accomplished and good times enjoyed. Our Regent, Mrs. Wilbur Johnson, sailed for Europe in September, and was ill for many weeks after her return in December, but the work for the year had been so well outlined by her that under the able leadership of our First Vice Regent, Mrs. Hodges, the programs were given as published in the Year-book, and an additional number of social meetings were held.

The Mayflower Tercentenary and Armistice Day were jointly celebrated on November 11th. Ushers and small girls dressed in Pilgrim costumes took silver offerings for the mountain schools. The story of the Pilgrim settlers as written by Dwight Hillis, and illustrated by stereopticon views, was given by a reader also in Pilgrim costume, after which a group of old English songs were rendered. The second part of the program included a short address by Lieutenant Colonel James K. Parsons on the "Future of Our Army," a talk by Dr. Charles Myers, of the American Legion; the singing of patriotic songs, and the folding away of our Service Flag, which had been displayed on the stage.

Americanization Day was observed December 2nd, Professor J. J. Pettijohn, of Indiana University, giving an interesting address on the necessity of restricting immigration as well as the necessity for

Americanizing the foreigners in our country.

The program for Washington's Birthday opened with the singing of "America," after which the Chaplain offered a short prayer, which was followed by the concert reading of "A Prayer by George Washington," printed copies of which had been presented to the members of the Chapter by our Second Vice Regent, Mrs. Eugene Darrach. An historic gavel made from the wood of a wild cherry tree at Mount Vernon was then presented to the Chapter by one of its members, Mrs. Benjamin D. Walcott, who is also Indiana's Vice Regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association. The informal address given by Mrs. Walcott on Ann Pamela Cunningham, the Founder of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, and on the past and present history of Mount Vernon was delightful.

Before the close of the meeting word was brought of the defeat of the bill before the State Senate that German should again be taught in the schools. The Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter had adopted resolutions of vigorous protest against this bill, copies of which had been sent to the Legislature, and much individual work had been done by members to prevent its passage, so that news of its final defeat was enthusiastically received.

Several beautiful social events marked the season, chief among them being the reception given by Mrs. Darrach in the name of the Chapter in honor of the wife and daughters of our new Governor, Warren T. McCray, and Mrs. S. E. Perkins, State Regent, and a May Party given in Sculpture Court, at the Herron Art Institute. The Chapter also assisted at a meeting at the State House at which a number of foreigners were admitted to citizenship and in the public Memorial Day services.

Through the generous gift of our retiring Regent, Mrs. Johnson, prizes amounting to the sum of \$30 were offered in the name of

the Chapter to the students of the three High schools of the city for the best essay on American Citizenship.

Our newly elected Regent, Mrs. Eugene Darrach, comes into office with the same enthusiastic support of the Chapter that was given the retiring Regent during her term of office.

The retiring Historian acknowledges with gratitude the privilege it has been to serve in that capacity.

JOSEPHINE ROBINSON,
Historian.

Pasadena Chapter (Pasadena, Calif.) was organized February 23, 1906, and chartered August 20, 1906, National number 689, chapter limited to seventy-five members. Mrs. Robert Burdette was our first Regent. Of the twelve charter members four only remain.

Our first public work was assisting at the dedication ceremony of the Soldiers' Monument at Library Park, at which time we placed on the monument a beautiful floral wreath with inscription, "From the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Sons of their Fathers."

During the war the Chapter became an auxiliary of the Red Cross, giving not only money, knitted garments, food, etc., but time and labor, the labor of love. The work was one of intense strain and anxiety to all members, and especially to those upon whom fell much responsibility. Not only did the Chapter contribute to the Red Cross work, but largely to other benevolences as well. Seven hundred dollars was sent to the Belgian sufferers, \$156 for a hospital box containing equipment for nine patients, 100 comfort bags to our boys in France. Our full quota for the restoration of the village of Tilloloy, and \$1 per capita for the National Liberty Bond. Twenty thousand dollars from the Chapter and members were invested in Liberty Bonds. Nine French orphans and one Armenian were cared for by the Chapter and members.

Annual contributions are made as follows. To the Day Nursery, the Welfare Bureau, the Orphans' Home, the Edna Alter Home for Mexicans, the Junior Republic Home for Boys. We subscribe to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. Our limit of membership has been removed.

The work of the present year has been Americanization. Five of our members have availed themselves of the privilege and taken the course given by the Southern California University Extension. Already this Chapter feels the broadening influence of their generosity. Classes for foreigners

are held in night school and prepared for graduation in citizenship. Washington's Birthday is always observed for them, when a program is given and refreshments served. The class this year under the leadership of Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer was over 100 members.

Our beloved Regent, Mrs. Louis Jones, under whom the Chapter was so successfully progressing, was obliged to leave us before finishing her year, on account of the death of her son's wife. The Vice Regent, Mrs. J. H. Breyer, carried on the work.

The flag is carefully protected and cases of desecration are promptly protested.

This Chapter gave to the service of our country twenty-three husbands and sons and two daughters. Only one made the supreme sacrifice. A carefully compiled Roll of Honor has been prepared and preserved by the Chapter Historian in commemoration.

(Mrs.) HULDA LOOMIS RICHARDS,
Historian.

Mary Chilton Chapter (Sioux Falls, So. Dak.) has had a splendid year of work under the leadership of our Regent Mrs. Hayward Marshall. Ten regular and two special meetings have been held. Flag Day was celebrated by the Chapter at a luncheon in the home of Mrs. Brenner in Hartford. The Tercentenary of the Landing of the Pilgrims was made a "guest day." An address was given by Dr. Parsons on "The Pilgrim Doctor." Lincoln's Birthday was observed by an appropriate program. The address was by Mr. C. O. Bailey on "Lincoln as a Man." Washington's Birthday was the occasion of the annual tea, with invited guests.

The year's study was started with a paper "Our Charter of Liberty," dealing with events which led up to the adoption of the Constitution. At the following meetings the study of the "Catechism of the Constitution of the United States" was taken up.

Our Chapter has been especially interested in Americanization work. First and second prizes of \$3 and \$2 were offered in the seventh and eighth grades for the best essays on "Correct Use of the Flag" and the "Monroe Doctrine." Pupils of these grades from six of our schools met at the coliseum to hear the best essays read and the prizes awarded. Honorable mention and a little silk flag were also given to one pupil from each school. The High School Orchestra and our D.A.R. furnished a very interesting program.

One of our members is a teacher in the night Americanization school. The Chapter has furnished fifty copies of "Lessons on the Consti-

tution" and twenty-five copies of "Our Charter of Liberty," also Flag Codes and other literature for use in this school. An afternoon party was given by our Americanization Committee to a number of foreign women who are studying our language with home teachers.

Two of our members are active workers on the Soldier's Hospital Committee under the Home Service Department of the Red Cross.

A Merry Christmas with warm clothing, books and toys, was furnished for children of a needy Mission school who otherwise would have had no Christmas gifts.

Our charity ball, lawn party and several rummage sales have made it possible for us to contribute to some of the causes in which we are especially interested. Ten dollars was given to the Family Welfare Association of Sioux Falls; \$100 was sent to the Near East Relief in December. Later we observed Self-Denial week for the benefit of Near East Relief and realized \$32.50. Piney Woods school of Bravton, Mississippi, received \$50 and \$20 was given to Berry school of Mount Berry, Georgia, and Tomassee school of South Carolina; \$10 was sent to Schauffler Teacher's Training school, \$10 donated for patriotic literature for the Daughters' booth at the State Fair. We have met all assessments of the National Society and through the State organization we donated \$269 to the Soldiers, Sailors and Marine Endowment fund, and \$75 toward a scholarship in Springfield International College.

Our membership has grown during the year from 97 to 115, 28 of whom are non-resident members.

MARION W. WATERBURY,
Secretary.

Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter (Bay City, Mich.), has had a very pleasant and profitable year with Mrs. Irene Pomeroy Shields as Regent. The Chapter has supported and financially aided all the various objects of Michigan and contributed to as many as possible of the national projects. One French orphan and three Serbian orphans have been cared for and supported this year.

A standing committee, with Mrs. L. A. Pratt as chairman, attends each naturalization class and after the men are accepted as citizens the committee pins small American silk flags on their coats.

Mrs. Walter D. Young has presented our Chapter with a valuable parchment being an original deed of transfer of lands to one of her ancestors, signed by Livingston and Burr. The document will be framed at her expense and hung in the Michigan room of Memorial Continental Hall. Mrs. Young also gave \$27 in the name of our Chapter, which is the amount

necessary to feed all the girls for one day in the Pine Mountain school. Mrs. H. H. Dow made a gift of \$25 to the Chapter, which paid the yearly dues for the use of club rooms in the Board of Commerce.

For six consecutive years the Chapter has conducted a Flag Day celebration (with the exception of last year) when a celebration for returned soldiers was given which took the place of our annual Flag Day. The celebration was resumed this year. An average of four thousand school children (public and parochial) marched in a parade carrying eighteen inch flags. The children were led by the Fifth and Drum Corps and Veterans of the Civil War, followed by the Spanish Veterans, which made a most inspiring parade that ended at Wenona Park where an impressive ceremony was held, dedicating a new flag, which is given each year to the City by the Chapter. This forty foot flag is always carried outstretched at the head of the parade by the Boy Scouts. Dedication of the flag follows with patriotic addresses and the exercises close with the singing of "America."

These Flag Day exercises have become Americanization and patriotic educational work of most important character in this city on account of the foreign population. The Chapter has presented two beautiful large silk flags, with gold eagles upon the staffs, to the schools having best formed ranks and largest attendance, and these flags have been held as trophies until some other school could win them away, but the school securing this prize three consecutive times, made it the property of that school. One Polish school has already won one of these flags, which was presented to them by the Chapter with due ceremony.

The Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter is the proud possessor of a twelve foot flag which greeted eight thousand Michigan soldiers and sailors returning from service overseas, at the Michigan Military Bureau of Relief which was maintained by the Michigan War Board in New York City on Forty-first St. near Fifth Avenue. One of our members who visited the Bureau found no flag to greet our returning men so reported it and the Chapter made a generous response and immediately sent this flag which was personally presented by Mrs. Selwyn Ramsey, a visiting member, and dedicated to our loyal men with a ceremony at the Bureau. Some months after the signing of the Armistice the Bureau was discontinued and the flag returned to our Chapter with an interesting letter telling of its service. It is a highly prized war relic and will hang in the new library building soon to be erected in our city.

Our Regent, Mrs. Irene Pomeroy Shields, proposed and planned a municipal flag, which has been adopted by the Council. It has a field of

blue, separated by a field of white, representing the Saginaw river which flows through our city. In the white field is the seal of the city and beneath this two clasped hands, symbolic of the good fellowship of the citizens of both sides of the river and the city motto also, which is "The Glad Hand Town." One of these municipal flags will fly from the city hall and one from the flag pole in Wenona Park.

At the February meeting a luncheon was given at the Board of Commerce and Judge G. A. Houghton gave a very instructive address. Mrs.

Tennent Chapter (Deal Beach, N. J.) It has been said that one cannot walk on the soil of the County of Monmouth in the State of New Jersey unless he walks upon ground hallowed by memories of the American Revolution. Within the boundary of this county, near old Freehold town, stands an old church. This church, with its cemetery, is as widely known as any place of its kind in the United States. Visitors from various parts of this country and from other lands come here with interest and with great reverence. It was



HISTORIC TENNENT CHURCH, NEW JERSEY

W. W. Williams, who spends her summers in a lumber village in Canada, reported what she had done to be of value in that community, for her D.A.R. work.

Last month our Chapter was entertained in Saginaw with a luncheon at the Canoe Club, when Miss McDuffee, our State Regent was guest of honor.

The Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter felt honored in being invited to send a page to this Congress and Mrs. Volney Young, who has been a most faithful daughter filled this place.

(Mrs. W. W.) ELLEN ROSSMAN WILLIAMS.

built, as now seen, in the year 1751, and was named after a most holy and patriotic man, the Reverend William Tennent.

In the month of February, in the year 1915, in the county of Monmouth, New Jersey, was organized a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The name chosen for this Chapter was the name of this old church—Tennent Chapter.

Many remarkable services in far away times have been held within this building. Around it has hung the heavy smoke of battle, within its doors have been carried men wounded unto death. Events have occurred around its walls

that have helped to make the history of this nation, yet today it stands in quiet dignity, a forcible reminder of a holy and patriotic past and an incentive for loyalty to our country during these present days and the coming years.

Interesting special services are still held here from time to time. A dignified service was held on Flag Day in the year 1921. The occasion was the endowment by Tennent Chapter of a pew in Old Tennent Church in memory of George Washington. There were representatives from many Chapters throughout the

of Tennent Chapter, Mrs. Joseph A. Reid, in a most fitting address. Mrs. Reid spoke of her great reverence for the place in which we were assembled, of its ancient memories, the deeds of valor performed on these grounds and the benefits thereof which have been our heritage. She spoke of the pride of the Chapter in having a name suggestive of courage and devotion to national principles and of our happiness as our first memorial work, to contribute to the fund for the permanent preservation of this historic building and the high honor



PEW IN TENNENT CHURCH, NEW JERSEY, ENDOWED BY BY TENNENT CHAPTER, IN MEMORY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

State of New Jersey—the Jersey Blue, Camp Middlebrook, Nove Caesarea, Monmouth, Westfield, Francis Hopkinson, Orange Mountain and Ellen Hardin Walworth of New York City, all sending representatives, as did also, the Sons of the American Revolution. The State Regent of New Jersey was present. There was an interesting program composed of greetings from the Regent of Tennent Chapter; a message from the State Regent; patriotic recitations and singing.

The presentation of the endowment fund, composed of Liberty Bonds to the amount of Five Hundred Dollars was made by the Regent

given us as a Chapter, in being privileged to mark as our memorial pew, the original Tennent pew, in memory of our great American leader, George Washington, who was in command of the American forces at the Battle of Monmouth.

The endowment was accepted by the president of the Board of Trustees of the church, who expressed the appreciation of that body and of the congregation.

An impressive part of the service was the address made by Mrs. Henry S. White, Regent of Monmouth Chapter. Her eloquent and patriotic words were as a call from the spirits

of the long buried soldiers of the Revolution, who fell on the field of Monmouth and also from the spirits of the brave young dead of the late great war whose bodies are buried overseas, but whose names are inscribed on the memorial monument in Old Tennent Cemetery, and the call was to us to be loyal to our country, to love our flag and be true Americans.

Rev. Frank R. Symmes, Pastor-Emeritus and Historian of Old Tennent, made a fitting address in which he assured sanctity to the surroundings of the church and that its hallowed memories should be cherished.

An "Ode to the Flag" was given by the author, James MacMaster, of Trenton, closing a service greatly enjoyed by all.

A certain writer once said no person is ever really dead until he is forgotten. Thus, chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, here and there throughout our great country, place their memorials, that the memory of great deeds perish not among the people.

SARAH R. ERRICKSON,
Historian.

Mary Draper Chapter (West Roxbury, Mass.) On Lincoln Day, February 12, 1921, our Chapter celebrated its twenty-fifth birthday in the New England Women's Club rooms in Boston. There were present the National Vice President General, Mrs. Frank B. Hall, the State Regent, Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, members of the State Board and Chapter Regents, also the Chapter's former Regents. Miss Helen M. Winslow was the first Regent and Founder of the Chapter and Mrs. Emma F. Allen the first Vice Regent and Sponsor—having all the early meetings at her home. She was Historian for many years.

The meeting was presided over by the Regent, Mrs. Harold C. Spencer, and opened with the singing of America and the salute to the flag. The Regent then welcomed the visitors and guests, after which there was interesting speaking along the lines of Americanization and in memory of Lincoln—and a short sketch of the Chapter, by the Historian, which was followed by a delightful social hour during which refreshments were served.

In the earlier years of the Chapter our activities included the erection of a drinking fountain on the main road to Boston, in honor of Mary Draper who lived on this same highway; and who gave soldiers on their way to Lexington, food and drink. She also made bullets for them from her pewter dishes, and shirts from her homespun sheets, and blankets, and petticoats. The work of Mary Draper has been an inspiration to the Chapter members.

In 1909 a boulder with bronze tablet was placed in Jamaica Plain in memory of the sol-

diers of the American Revolution who lived in that vicinity. During this time also, many contributions were made to Memorial Continental Hall, then in the course of erection, and other calls responded to as far as possible.

We have been interested in the work for the Southern schools. Early in 1904 Mrs. Ida Vose Woodbury told us of her personal experiences among the mountaineers, and emphasized the urgent need of help for them along educational lines. Shortly after we sent a contribution of \$25 to the Williamsburg Academy, Kentucky, to be used to furnish a room in the new dormitory; there was also a gift of flags and a picture of Lincoln. Work for other schools followed—Marysville College, the Martha Berry school, the school at Tallulah Falls, Georgia, and other Georgia schools of particular interest to us; and besides money we sent books and a Christmas box.

For a number of years we have been interested in the American International College, and have sent them contributions of money, clothing and tablecloths. A young Italian who had been a student at International College gave a talk to our Chapter lately which was very illuminating—and we have had the pleasure of listening to the Dean of the College, Doctor McGowan.

During the fall of 1920, the members met in an all-day session to make clothing for their French war orphan, adopted a few years ago. We also sent her a Christmas box. During the war we had many all-day meetings for sewing and knitting.

We began our Chapter with nineteen members and we now have sixty-three, with others about to join. One of our members, Mrs. Schuerch, is a great, great granddaughter of Mary Draper, and last year at the exhibition of portraits of ye Olden Time, she posed for the portrait of her ancestress.

We are proud of all our members. They have been such willing workers—responsive to the wishes of the National Society—cooperating most harmoniously with each other and with sister chapters—looking forward with hope to the future, with courage to meet whatever demands may come, holding always in mind our Chapter motto, "Our Country, to be cherished in all our hearts, to be defended by all our hands."

ABBIE M. LOVEJOY,
Historian.

D.A.R. Chapters of Maine. A handsome bronze tablet, appropriately inscribed, was unveiled at Cape Porpoise August 10th, under the auspices of the Maine State Council D.A.R. State officers, representatives from various chapters and visitors were present. The tablet com-

memorates a battle August 8, 1782, between Englishmen, who came in a brig and anchored between Goat and Trott Islands, and the settlers. The Englishmen came ashore intending to drive away the settlers, but were defeated with loss of seventeen men. The settlers had one killed, Lieut. James Burnham, and one man wounded. The enemy was forced to retreat to the brig and sailed away. Mrs. Ella F. Dow, Regent of the Rebecca Emery Chapter, had charge of the day's program. Mrs. Ina



BRONZE TABLET ERECTED BY THE D. A. R. CHAPTERS OF MAINE

Wood, chairman historical spots, welcomed all present. Mrs. Lucy Woodhull Hazlett, past State Regent and state chairman of preservation of historic spots, responded. The tablet was presented to the town by Miss Maud A. Morricks, State Regent. The tablet contains a brief history of the battle and name of the settler who was killed.

(Mrs. E. C.) LUCY GOOKIN CARLL,
Chairman, State D.A.R.
Publicity Committee.

Springfield Chapter (Springfield, Ill.) marked the site of the first Sangamon County Court House, on April 2, 1921, the one hundredth anniversary of the election of the first county commissioners.

The marker is a boulder of Mantello granite bearing a bronze tablet with the following inscription:

"On this corner was built in 1821 the first Sangamon County Courthouse, a log house one story high and twenty feet long, costing \$72.50. This tablet erected by Springfield Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, April 2, 1921."

The program consisted of introductory remarks by Mrs. J. R. Leib, Regent of Springfield Chapter, who presided, a devotional service led by Rev. W. A. Rothenberger; musical numbers by a boys' chorus; address by Hon.

Francis G. Blair, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney John A. Barber; an historical sketch and presentation of the tablet to the city by Mrs. Edward H. Grunendike, and acceptance of the tablet by Mr. H. E. Hemenway representing Mayor Baumann.

The tablet was unveiled by Marjorie Sprinkell, Rodman Charles Matheny, Charles Edward Phillips, Mary Louise Souther, Betty Souther, Howard Chase Souther, Polly Souther, Henry Dickerman, Mary Esther Dickerman. These children are descendants of the first county officers, and early settlers.

The Bible used by Rev. Rotherberger on this occasion was brought to the county court in 1830 and for a long period was used in swearing in witnesses and in administering the oath to county officers. The Bible now belongs to Attorney Robert Matheny of Springfield, grandson of Charles R. Matheny, first circuit clerk of Sangamon County.

Mrs. Edward H. Grunendike, a great-great-granddaughter of Isaac Booth, one of the first settlers in the county, is the able chairman of the committee which secured the marker and made all the plans for the successful dedicatory exercises.

In her historical sketch read at this time she said in part—

"Sangamon County was organized by an act of the Illinois State Legislature approved January 30, 1821. The first county commissioners were elected April 2, 1821 at the home of John Kelley, the first settler on the site of the present city of Springfield. The house was close



BOULDER ERECTED BY SPRINGFIELD CHAPTER

by Spring Creek. The commissioners elected were William Drennan, Zachariah Peter, and Rivers Cormack. Their first meeting was held the day after their appointment and at this time they appointed Charles R. Matheny clerk of the court, a position which he held until his death

in 1839. A week later, on April 10th, the commissioners held their second meeting when they proceeded to fix a temporary seat of justice for the county. They decided upon a point in the prairie near John Kelley's field, on the waters of Spring Creek, at stake marked Z.V.D., and added, "we do further agree that the said county seat shall be called and known by the name of Springfield." The point described is now the northwest corner of Second and Jefferson streets in Springfield, and is the place where the first courthouse was located.

"At this meeting held on April 10th, they entered into a contract with John Kelley to construct a building to be used as a courthouse by the following specification: The logs to be twenty feet long, the house one story high, plank floor, a good cabin roof, a door and window cut out, the work to be completed by the first day of May next, for which Mr. Kelley was to receive \$42.50. As this part of the work approached completion the commissioners entered into a further contract with Jesse Brevard to finish the courthouse in the following manner, to wit: 'To be chinked outside and daubed inside, boards sawed and nailed on the inside cracks, a good sufficient door shutter to be made with good plank and hung with good iron hinges, with a latch. A window to be cut out faced and cased, to contain nine lights, with a good sufficient shutter hung on the outside. A fireplace to be cut out seven feet wide and a good sufficient wooden chimney built with a good sufficient back and hearth; the whole to be finished by the first of September next.' For this part of the work Mr. Brevard was allowed \$20.50 which, with \$9.50 for some other items including the judges seat and the bar, and the \$42.50 on the Kelley contract brought the total cost of the structure to \$72.50."

The present Sangamon County Courthouse is the fifth building to be used for the purpose. It was erected by the state and used as a State-house from 1840 to 1876. The present circuit court room was the Hall of Representatives in this former State-house and it was in this room that Abraham Lincoln in 1858, spoke the famous words, "A house divided against itself cannot stand."

(MRS. CHARLES E.) MARY M. KNAPP,
Historian.

Jackson-Madison Chapter (Jackson, Tenn.). This Chapter of 90 members was organized June 14, 1901, and celebrated its 20th birthday June 14, 1921 in the home of its founder, Mrs. Harriet Holland. For the last two years we have done educational work, the mountain child being our special charge. For several years we have given 15 cents per capita

to our mountain school at Devils Fork, and still continue this work. We have also given two medals, costing \$17, for the best patriotic paper, written by high school boys and girls each year. Last year we gave \$10 to Jewish Relief and \$20 to Armenian Relief. We entertained U.D.C. with a beautiful luncheon. Erected Deaver Memorial Tablet at a cost of \$230.67, and for the Deaver Mission in Brazil, we contributed \$5.



TABLET ERECTED BY THE JACKSON-MADISON CHAPTER, ON FEBRUARY 12, 1920

The tablet to Rev. John A. Deaver, the first Madison Countian to be killed during the World War, is placed on the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which he was pastor and it was unveiled on February 12, 1920, with the following program:

Invocation, Rev. Mr. Butler; America, Salute to the flag, Presentation Remarks, Miss Evelyn Pegues, Regent of Jackson-Madison Chapter; Song, "My Son", Miss Hortense Hearn; Address, Mr. Terry Allen; President of John A. Deaver Post; Song, "Christ in Flanders' Field," Mr. Guy Windrom; Unveiling of Tablet.

We cooperated with the U.D.C. in demobilization of Service Flags and with the Woman's Club in tree planting. We place flags on graves of all World War soldiers in Madison county.

The services of 149 Revolutionary soldiers have been verified for Chapter members. This year we have contributed \$491.16 to the Lincoln Memorial University. Beside this \$54 to the National Society work; \$67.50 to State educational work, making our Chapter 100 per cent. on National and State work.

We have a Year-book. Subject for historical study "Our Nation Builders." Delightful papers have been read by members. Special mention should be made of the papers "George Washington, Father of Our Country", "Thomas Jefferson's Passports to Immortality", and to the paper "Charles Pinkney, a Founder."

The meetings consist of a program, followed by refreshments and a social hour in the homes of members, once a month.

We have a large out of town membership, and planned to meet with these members in their respective homes during the summer months.

(Miss) EVELYN PEGUES,
Regent.

Anne Washington Chapter (Mount Vernon, Wash.), organized in January, 1921, is the youngest Chapter in the State. The installation of the Chapter took place in the home of Mrs. Roger Hannaford, overlooking the famous La-Couner Flats. Eighteen representative women whose papers had been accepted were present. Mrs. A. E. Johnson, of Everett, the Vice Regent, installed the Chapter and gave an address on D.A.R. work. Mrs. Adda Hulbert Gaches, our Organizing Regent, then appointed the following officers for the year: Mrs. Glen Fisher Berger, 1st Vice Regent; Mrs. Sarah McDowell Meehan, 2nd Vice Regent; Mrs. Josephine Hannaford Spratley, Recording Secretary; Miss Carrie Griffith, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Irene Sears, Treasurer; Mrs. Elizabeth McMeekin, Chaplin; Mrs. Maude Stewart Beagle, Historian; Mrs. Florence Holmes Rafter, Custodian. The name most desired for the Chapter was Mount Vernon, as our city was named for the home of Washington, but this was rejected because a Mount Vernon Chapter already existed. The name "Lady Washington" was also considered, it being the name of the first ship to carry the American flag in Puget Sound. It was particularly desired by all members to have some name connected with Washington's family and so the name of "Anne Washington" was finally chosen. Anne Washington was the grandmother of George Washington.

The meetings are held on the second Tuesday of each month, and the Chapter now numbers 36 members. Our Chapter has received one visit from State Regent Mrs. Goebel, who was most enthusiastic about our work.

So far, little has been done except the work of organization, and a special Flag Day program at the home of Mrs. Beagle. We sent one delegate to the State Convention in Spokane.

A silk flag was presented by two of our state officers, Mrs. Goebel and Mrs. McCleary.

(Mrs.) MAUD STEWART BEAGLE,
Historian.

George Clymen Chapter, (Towanda, Pa.) for two years has anticipated the occupation of their Chapter House. The House was first opened at the regular meeting in November, 1920. The rooms are tastefully furnished with valuable old furniture and the walls hung with pictures and flags, gifts from various members.

Blue china in keeping with the woven, braided and crochet rugs and the furniture has been added.

The House was formally opened at the Chapters' 25th anniversary when the officers, past regents, house committee and members received the various town club members and officers of the neighboring Chapters at an afternoon reception. A colonial tea was held on Washington's Birthday. The dresses worn by the Daughters together with the powdered hair portrayed the colonial period. A military euchre was given. Both of these events aided in raising money for the Chapter's work.

The full quota was subscribed to the Tilloloy Fund and the National Liberty Bond. Two French Orphans and one boy in a southern mountain school have been supported for several years.

Twelve trees in memorial to our recent war heroes have been planted on the campus of our new high school building.

Following the custom of several years a prize was given to an eighth grade boy and girl who attained the highest percentage in history.

A memorial fund to Mrs. Eugenia H. Mc. F. Balch was presented by her husband, Edwin Swift Balch, to the Chapter.

The year's work ended in June. The Regent was untiring in her effort to bring the Chapter up to its highest aims.

EDNA M. SMILEY,
Historian.

The Rev. James Caldwell Chapter, (Jacksonville, Ill.). The report from our Chapter, published last year, giving an account of the purchase of the Duncan Memorial, led to interesting correspondence, and brought to us several new names for memorial tablets. The work of the Chapter this year has been a continuation of that begun last year. Our membership has exactly doubled in two years, increasing from 106 to 212. Among our newer members are four who represent as many different generations; Mrs. Mary Goodpasture aged 94, her daughter Mrs. Mary Hamm, granddaughter, Mrs. Lydia Moss, and great granddaughter Miss Marie Moss.

The Tablet Committee is still active, and new tablets are being secured from time to time. Owing to the high price of marble, the purchase of these has been deferred hence the Home has not yet been dedicated, although, in constant use. The members are now obtaining equipment, more especially for the dining room which is in demand for social functions, and when fully furnished will be a source of considerable income.

To raise funds with which to entertain the State Conference, a Benefit Committee, was appointed last Fall. This Committee with Mrs. W. Barr Brown, as chairman, gave two

concerts, the first at the Duncan Memorial, and the second at the Woman's College, where Mrs. Grace Wood Jess gave a program of folk songs. Later, also a successful thrift sale was conducted, in charge of Mrs. J. F. Strawn.

The State Conference, held here March 22nd-24th, brought one hundred visitors, with a voting membership of 99. Mrs. H. E. Chubbuck, State Regent, presided at all sessions. The Conference was fortunate in having as guests our President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Mrs. William Henry Wait, Mrs. Frank Bahnsen and Mrs. Robert Bradford Wiles.

Much interest was manifested in the report, by Mrs. F. E. Grassly (formerly of Jacksonville) of the New America Shop, established by the D.A.R. in Chicago. The Shop is in the Stevens Building and offers a place where our foreign-born women may exhibit and sell their handiwork.

Mrs. Wait, Vice President General from Michigan, presented the Conference with a manuscript copy of Illinois history prepared by her father. Miss Lottie Jones gave a report in regard to highway marking, which is one of the lines of work in which Illinois Daughters are interested. The Conference voted that a tablet be donated to the Duncan Memorial in honor of Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, daughter of General Hardin.

The delegates were interested in the Duncan Memorial. Many were the queries as to "how we did it", and numerous letters have come to our Secretary asking for further details. One other chapter, at Lewiston, Ill., has followed our example and purchased an old colonial house for its use.

(Mrs. E. P.) MINNIE W. CLEARY,
Historian.

Esther Reed Chapter (Spokane, Wash.) One of the important accomplishments of this Chapter during the year, was the publication and distribution of 500 copies of a pamphlet on the Whitman massacre, this written by Mrs. Matilda Delaney a survivor, work was originated and sponsored by Mrs. L. F. Williams our Regent for 1919-1920. The entire proceeds of this pamphlet, after payment of bills for publication and distribution, have been turned over to Mrs. Delaney. We feel that future Historians will be greatly indebted to Esther Reed Chapter for the preservation in book form, of the details of this event.

We are also publishing and distributing in collaboration with the Sons of the Revolution and the Constitutional Government League, 10,000 copies of the Official "American's Creed." These copies have been sent to the 7th and 8th

grades, in all the city schools of Spokane, and the county of Spokane schools, and in the night schools, and to soldiers of Fort George Wright.

To the Social Service, we have given five dollars toward the milk fund, several dinners at the holiday season, and have, from time to time, made numerous garments for that very deserving charity. The Chapter has been represented at each session of the Naturalization Court.

Our Regent donated a set of "The Real America in Romance" to the Hutton Settlement Library in the name of Esther Reed Chapter. Also, individual members sent books to this library.

The work of the War Questionnaires has been completed most satisfactorily. Esther Reed Chapter was represented during the Great War, by 37 men and one woman in the Service and your Historian has been able to turn in 34 complete records of that Service—one for preservation in our own files, one for the files of the State Historian, and one for the National D.A.R. files in Washington, D.C.

We have fulfilled all our State and National financial obligation, the latter consisting of a 60 cent per capita tax for the following specific purposes: The Immigrant Manual Fund, Memorial Fountain at Plymouth, Painting to be given to the French Government, and we also paid the 5 cents per capita tax for the Sarah Thatcher Guernsey Scholarship Fund. We are 100 per cent on Liberty Bonds and on the Tilloloy Fund.

We have ten new subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, and four renewals so far this year.

We have a membership of 119. Have gained 12 members, and lost by transfer, 6, and have pending, 4.

Perhaps the most important work of the year, has been the collection of the official Lineage Books of the D.A.R. The full set has been presented to the Carnegie Public Library, where it will be bound and ready for reference. This collection are the best reference books of the kind to be found in the Northwest.

The event of the year in social and business importance, was the entertainment of the State Conference by this Chapter. Much planning and forethought was necessary, both on the part of the State Regent and her Committees, and on the part of the Chapter Regent and her Committees, and, indeed upon the part of all the members of the Chapter.

The Conference was honored by the presence of Mrs. Henry McCleary, of McCleary, Vice President General; our own Mrs. George H. Goble, State Regent; and Mrs. William Sherman Walker of Seattle, the newly elected State Regent.

HARRIET A. PINKHAM,
Historian.

HONOR ROLL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE



In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle

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